THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 36 | PRICE TWO CENTS

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The position on all fronts is still characterized by a very general inactivity. From France, Italy and the near east there is nothing reported beyond the usual activities of trench warfare, and it is only in the Russian theater that there is any change to be recorded. Petrograd announces that from the gulf of Riga to the Pripet river there has been considerable activity, infantry firing, artillery duels and reconnaissances. Petrograd also claims that the Russian forces have successfully established themselves in the positions captured from the Austrians northeast of Czernowitz. Vienna, however, insists that Russian efforts in this district are slackening, and that there have been no further Russian infantry attacks. There is no fresh news from Mesopotamia or the Caucasus.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Friday—A French hand grenade attack against the German lines northeast of Le Mesnil was easily repulsed, German army headquarters announced yesterday. Allied artillery has been uninterruptedly shelling the important town of Lens, northeast of Arras. It is announced that an allied aircraft attack upon Douai failed. German aviators shot down two British aeroplanes. One of the machines was brought down by Lieutenant Boelke, this being the seventh aeroplane that he has succeeded in disabling. There have been artillery duels at several places along the western front.

On the Riga-Dwinsk front in Russia, a German reconnoitring detachment that was advancing in the forest south of Jacobstadt, withdrew before the attack of a superior Russian force, the statement says.

In Volhynia the Germans attacked an advanced Russian position and succeeded in dislodging its defenders, the statement declares.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Friday—The following announcement was made yesterday by the war office:

On the morning of Jan. 4 there was a fairly heavy artillery duel at the Dardanelles, as well as bomb throwing. The allied forces directed their fire principally against our center and right wing.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

OFFICIAL LIST OF PASSENGERS ON PERSIA SEEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—The Peninsular & Oriental Company yesterday issued a final statement showing 166 of Persia passengers were saved and 335 lost.

SIR GEORGE REID CHOSEN CANDIDATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The executive committee of St. George's Hanover Square Conservative Association yesterday selected Sir George Reid, former high commissioner for Australia, as a candidate.

A seat was rendered vacant by the elevation of Sir Alexander Henderson to the peerage. The polling day is Thursday.

Thomas Gibson Bowles had already put himself forward as a Unionist candidate and will still run as an Independent.

GERMAN ARMED SHIP SURRENDERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—The German armed steamship Kingani surrendered on Dec. 26 to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, in central Africa, it was announced in an official statement.

The action lasted 10 minutes, adds the statement. All the German officers were killed and the steamship, despite its sinking condition, was brought into port.

AUSTRIAN LEATHER STOCKS TAKEN OVER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria—The Austrian authorities have commandeered all existing stocks of leather, extensive measures previously adopted having proved inadequate for the supply of the army.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PERSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia—A message from Tabriz states that Sardar Reshid, who supports the friendly understanding with Russia, has become Governor to the heir of the Persian throne, who is Governor-General of Azerbaijan. At Zendjau two escaped German officers and Husskin Aga Fishenezi, accomplices of Emir Khishmet, organizer of the attack on Russian troops at Tabriz in 1911, have been arrested.

LABOR LEADERS RESIGN OFFICES IN GOVERNMENT

Quick Action Taken in British Labor World on Conscription Plan—Speeches Given For and Against Compulsory Measure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Events have moved quickly in the labor world regarding conscription. Yesterday the largest trade union congress ever held assembled in London and passed resolutions hostile to the government bill. The immediate result was a joint meeting at the House of Commons of the national executive of the parliamentary Labor party when by 13 votes to 10 the Labor party decided to cease connection with the coalition government, the result being that Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education; W. Brace, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and G. H. Roberts, lord commissioner of the treasury, decided to resign offices in the government.

A thousand delegates at the congress represented labor bodies totalling over 3,000,000 members.

The Miners Federation, which will hold a congress next Thursday, were not officially represented, owing to a long standing labor difficulty, but many miners' representatives were present in other capacities. The cleavage in the cabinet and in the House of Commons was found repeated in the labor congress. Harry Gosling presided, supported by other prominent labor leaders, while men like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Snowden sat in the body of the hall.

In a moderate speech John Hodge, leader of the Labor party, moved a resolution reaffirming the Bristol Trade Union congress protest against conscription, rejoicing at the response of the country under the voluntary system, recognizing the net results were governed by Mr. Asquith's pledge and declaring that while the congress regarded the results as not yet ascertained with sufficient accuracy and certainty to warrant so momentous a proposal, yet it left Labor members to vote as they thought fit.

The alternative to the bill, Mr. Hodge declared, was a general election when they would be faced with full and complete conscription.

James Sexton, who seconded, was greeted with the cry of "How are the mighty fallen." Havelock Wilson, who silenced the interruptions by declaring there were always those who imagined people were trying to "do them," was followed by Ben Turner, of the shop assistants, who said the congress pledge was not the premier's. It was "no conscription" and they should stick to it.

Mr. Thomas in a fiercely hostile speech said no results would satisfy the conscriptionists. Now it was single men, later it would be married.

W. C. Anderson said the prospect of losing a seat would not influence him so deep as his conviction. Was not industrial conscription already in the air? Would not Lloyd George like to have military control of the Clyde?

While Arthur Henderson was speaking the chairman had the greatest difficulty in maintaining order, some hundred speakers at one point addressing the congress at once. The real recruiting figures requested by Lord Kitchener at the conference with labor leaders, Mr. Henderson revealed, were 30,000 per week, till the end of 1916, so as to give a reserve of man for man. But for Mr. Asquith's pledge he declared there would have been a wider and more permanent compulsion measure. If the congress wished to break the coalition he would not accept the decision but would resign and test the feeling of his constituency.

At this point the education minister had a vigorous altercation with Mr. Snowden.

Ramsay MacDonald also spoke, following which an amendment in favor of the compulsory bill, moved by W. J. Davis of the Birmingham brassworkers in a clever speech, was defeated by 2,121,000 votes to 561,000.

Mr. Bellamy, the railwaymen's leader, moved an amendment urging the congress and labor members to oppose the bill which was carried by 1,715,000 to 934,000. As a substantive motion, Mr. Bellamy's amendment was carried by 1,998,000 to 783,000, and the congress then broke up amid prolonged cheers and counter cheers.

AUSTRO-GERMAN EXCHANGE FALLING

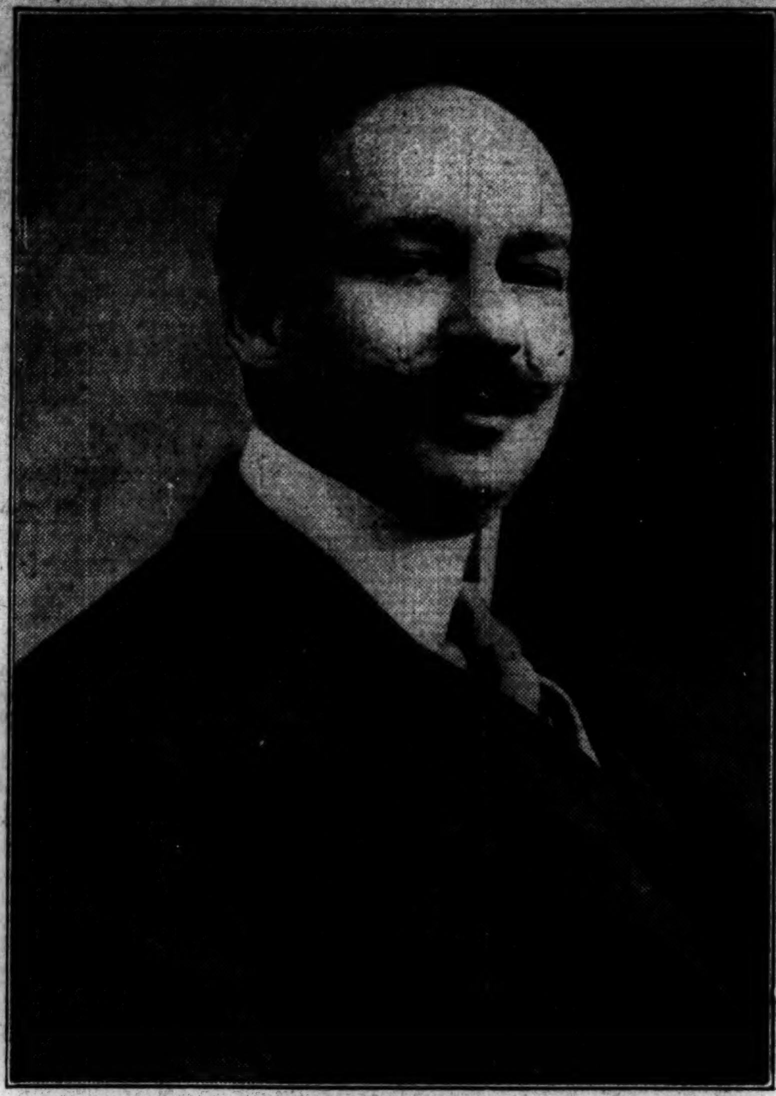
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—An official statement says the Austro-German exchange continues to fall. Dutch banks give no more than 42 florins for 100 marks. On the Geneva bourse the rate of exchange on Berlin has fallen to 95.5, par value being 123.5. Rate of exchange on Vienna stands at 64, par value being 105.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—The admiralty announce that a British submarine was sunk off Texel, Holland, yesterday, the entire crew of 33 being rescued and brought into the Helder by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant.



(Photograph by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Jose Ingenieros, delegate from Argentina to Pan-American Scientific Congress

GENERAL JOFFRE TELLS OF ALLIES IMPROVING DAILY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—General Joffré has addressed to the French armies, an army order reviewing the achievements of 1915. He emphasizes that the German army sees its effectives and resources dwindling every day. Having to support an exhausted Austria, he says, it has had to seek in secondary war theaters easy and fleeting successes, which they had resigned all hopes of securing on the principal fronts. All German colonies are either isolated or have fallen into the Allies' hands.

The Allies, on the contrary, are ever becoming stronger. Undisputed masters of the sea, they are able easily to replenish supplies while the central empires, financially and economically exhausted, now place all hopes upon the Allies' dissensions or fatigue, as if the Allies pledged to fight to the end would violate their oath at a moment when the hour of punishment for Germany is striking, and as if soldiers having fought their hardest fight had not strength to hold on despite mud and cold. While Germany talks of peace, he adds, we only think of war and victory.

BRITISH SECURITIES MOBILIZATION PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—The national debt office announces that on Jan. 7 and daily thereafter it will publish the prices at which American and Canadian securities set forth in the list accompanying announcement will be purchased under the securities mobilization plan. Extensions of the list are in contemplation; meanwhile offers for sale or loan of other dollar securities are invited. On delivery of the contract note to the committee manager, George E. May, the Bank of England will on delivery of securities hand over exchequer bonds or cash as desired.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE TO MEET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts announces that the executive committee of the Socialist party will meet in Berlin on Jan. 7 and 8, when the committee of the Socialist group in the Reichstag will report on the situation and on the recent action of the party in the Reichstag. Meanwhile the Socialist council in Leipzig district and Socialist conference at Weimar have approved the minority's refusal to vote for war credits.

CAPTAIN BOY-ED AT FALMOUTH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—The liner Rotterdam, with Captain Boy-Ed on board, arrived at Falmouth yesterday afternoon.

GERMAN FAT PRICES RISE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The German authorities have increased the maximum prices for margarine and edible fats.

GROUP RECRUITING OPENS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—The group recruiting system will be reopened on Monday.

TURNING POINT SEEN IN AFFAIRS OF ARGENTINA

Dr. Jose Ingenieros Declares the Political Movement in the Nation Indicates an Electoral Triumph Near for Progressivism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The presidential election in Argentina next spring, according to Dr. José Ingenieros, professor in the University of Buenos Aires and delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, will mark the climax of the greatest political and social transformation effected in that country in the 100 years of its independence.

Recent events, among them elections in the provinces, show practically beyond question, Dr. Ingenieros informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the presidency will pass to a party of the "opposition," that is, of opposition to the historical conservative party which has been in power 40 years.

Dr. Ingenieros, it should be stated, does not speak from the point of view of the active politician. He has never held public office. He is known not only in South America, but also in the United States and Europe as the author of numerous books on sociological and philosophical subjects and as organizer and director of the Seminary of Philosophy, which is connected with the University of Buenos Aires. It was from the point of view of the philosopher and sociologist that he discussed the Argentine political movement for The Christian Science Monitor.

The above-mentioned conservative

(Continued on page five, column five)

GREEK SITUATION WITHOUT CHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday—There is no change in the situation here. King Peter of Serbia has addressed a telegram to King Constantine expressing deep satisfaction at enjoying the hospitality of a friendly and allied country.

Friday—There is a denial from official sources to rumors that Italian forces had entered northern Epirus. The Italian government, it is stated, has formally announced to the Greek government that the troops landed in Albania will in no circumstances cross the frontier to the side of northern Epirus.

NEW COMMANDER FOR SERBIAN AREA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The military commander of Vienna, Count Salisseves, has been appointed governor-general of the Serbian territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

CENTRAL EMPIRES' COTTON AGREEMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—An agreement is announced between the central empires and Turkey concerning the export to the former of cotton from Asia Minor.

LUSITANIA CASE SETTLEMENT IS THOUGHT NEAR

Agreement Between United States and Germany Completed All but a Few Words—Cabinet Considers Subsea Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lusitania case has never been so near a settlement as it is at the present moment. All that remains in the completion of an understanding between the United States and Germany is the agreement upon the choice of a few words.

This bureau is authorized by an authority that is unquestioned to say—as has been said before in these columns—that a settlement of the submarine controversy between the two nations would have been reached by the first day of the year had not the Ancona and Persia incidents intruded themselves to delay the negotiations.

However, informal conversations have been going on between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff. Neither one of these officials will say anything concerning this case until the negotiations are completed. Ambassador Bernstorff has an appointment with Secretary Lansing this afternoon, it is understood.

At the cabinet meeting today the general subject of submarine warfare was discussed and Secretary Lansing presented the latest information from Consul Garrels and Ambassador Penfield.

The state department has a cable message today from Consul Garrels at Alexandria to the effect that he has taken the affidavits of Charles H. Grant and 20 other surviving passengers and officers of the Persia, and that these are all the affidavits he is able to obtain, as all the other survivors have left Alexandria. He says the only facts shown in these affidavits are that there was an explosion, but that no vessel was seen.

These affidavits leave the state department without any information as to whether the Persia was sunk by a submarine or a mine, and if by a submarine the latter's identity is unknown. The department also has a cablegram from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna stating that he has made inquiries at the Austrian foreign office for any facts that may be in their possession concerning the case. He was informed that they have none and would be pleased to receive any facts this government may have now or may get in the future.

If, as now seems probable, it shall prove impossible to get the legal evidence concerning the destruction of the Persia, the entire submarine controversy between the United States and the central powers will revert to and depend upon the cases already pending on which this government has legal evidence. No announcement is made or intimation given yet in support of reports that this government is contemplating a note to central powers for a final settlement of the submarine controversy, although the report was circulated about the White House yesterday that when the President finally gets a settlement it will be fully satisfactory to the American people. He was reported to have given assurances of this to several senators who called.

GERMAN ACTION IN THE BALTIC VIEWED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—A foreign office announcement refers to the arbitrary action of Germany in the Baltic in diverting Swedish ships to Swinemunde and causing a delay of 48 hours at least to ascertain if the papers are in order, although this has already been done by German patrols in the sound. Swedish skippers consider that this action is intended as a demonstration of German sea power to impress northern nations.

COMMITTEE HAS BRIEF SESSION ON FOREIGN PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate foreign relations committee met at 11 o'clock this morning—its first meeting this session.

The committee transacted no business, Chairman Stone at the last moment sending word that he could not be there. The meeting was indefinitely postponed.

The meeting was called yesterday, after a conference at the White House between the President and Senator Stone, chairman of the committee. The chairman said the meeting would be for the purpose, not of taking up the Smith resolution to investigate the British blockade situation coupled with the Lodge amendment to investigate the Lusitania case, but "to map out a program," whatever that may mean.

It is also understood that the committee was to consider the President's nomination of Henry P. Fletcher to be the new ambassador to Mexico. Action on this probably will be deferred until after the Senate hears from the White House in answer to the Fall resolution, passed yesterday.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BONDS AS ONE OF HIS INITIAL ACTS

Mr. McCall Announces That He Will Appoint Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell to Fill Agricultural College Vacancy

Governor McCall was early at his desk at the State House today and among the first official acts were an announcement that he will appoint Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell to the vacancy on the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the signing of a number of state bonds sent to him by State Treasurer Burrill.

Mr. Pollard was recommended by all the other members of the college board who held a conference with the Governor this morning. The nomination probably will go to the executive council next Wednesday. Governor McCall said it would be his rule to make all appointments promptly.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled for business today but aside from receiving a few petitions and bills did very little and took an early adjournment until Monday.

Many telegrams of congratulations on his inauguration have been received by the Governor. They include messages from Charles S. Bird, former Progressive candidate for governor and one of his supporters in the recent campaign; Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, United States Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Representative James Mann, Republican leader of the national House of Representatives, and Prof. William G. Thayer, head of St. Mark's school.

Consolidation Plan Indorsed

Approval of Governor McCall's inaugural recommendations to consolidate certain boards and commissions in the interest of economy and better management and his insistence on carrying out the state platform pledges was voiced in many quarters at the State House today. His criticisms of proposed national taxation of automobiles and gasoline also apparently struck a responsive chord.

There were those, of course, who objected to any changes in one or another of the commissions referred to, but on the whole the new Governor's criticisms of the numerous related and overlapping state boards, their assumption of administration authority and the general lack of central responsibility were received as a fair and accurate summary of the situation.

One subject of much discussion was the Governor's reference to Thure Hanson, commissioner of weights and measures. It was considered unusual for an incoming Governor to single out a state official and make him the special subject of praise. But, aside from the unusual-

(Continued on page eight, column three)

LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN VOTES ON CONSCRIPTION

Striking Speeches Fail to Avert Division on Compulsory Service Measure—Bill Passes Its First Reading in House of Commons

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Although a heavy volley of speeches in the House of Commons yesterday was fired in favor of the compulsory service bill, a division was not averted and a minority against the bill of 105 exactly, accorded with anticipations. Altogether 403 members voted for the bill and 105 against, the majority being 298. The distribution of the minority voting was: Liberals 34, Labor 11, Nationalists 38, Independent Nationalist 2.

The debate was begun by Mr. Duke and a scene was immediately precipitated by Mr. Pringle, a Liberal member, who was rebuked by the speaker.

William O'Brien supported the bill, rejoicing at the exclusion of Ireland and the inclusion of Great Britain.

He would not consent, he said, to strike a blow at Great Britain, France or Russia, by doing anything which would wreck the bill.

He wondered what fundamental of democracy would be sacrificed by asking young men to place their services at the disposal of the country in whatever capacity they might be best utilized. The most amazing thing to him, he said, was the fact that England had clung so long to a system of national defense as obsolete as bows and arrows.

Carodoc Rees in a maiden speech opposed the measure referring again as has already occurred in debate to the labor demand for conscription of wealth.

In a strong and able speech Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, spoke for the government. Six million men had volunteered, he said, for war on land and sea, though not all had been taken.

Mr. Runciman, he stated, had agreed to another million being withdrawn from industry.

Referring to the labor recruiting committee demand for 30,000 men per week he said the enlistment in 12 weeks had been 275,000 or 85,000 behind the average to which previous arrears must be added.

Single attested men numbered 340,000, and unless 400,000 married men could be called on, a million would not be reached Belgium, Poland, northern France and Serbia were asking reasons.

Col. John Ward, who delivered a dramatic army versus people speech at the height of the Curragh crisis in support of the government in an equally striking speech flatly denied that the trade union congress represented labor.

George Nicoll Barnes of the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, who was made privy councilor in the list of New Year's honors, and who just returned from an observation trip at the front, said:

All talk about conscription as an abstract policy is a travesty of the present position. We need these men. Only yesterday I visited and talked with the men in the rest camp behind our lines in France who had been for four days and four nights in the trenches. They would not have needed the rest camp if the young men of the country had done their duty as these men are doing it.

I am supporting this bill because we have got to win the war.

Messrs. Hemmerde and Campbell also spoke, Mr. Campbell as an Ulsterman, paying a striking tribute to Mr. Redmond. No man, he said, could have done more to show his loyalty than the member for Waterford at personal and political risk. There was great laughter, however, when he spoke of the breaking up of recruiting meetings in Ireland, the hooting of Sergeant O'Leary and other incidents, and added that "all this we are concealing."

In the difficult situation, Mr. Balfour rose to the necessity of the occasion, brushing aside apparent divisions and dwelling emphatically on the notable and unshakable unity of purpose, uniting all sections of the House. He was against universal service because they lived on an island, but there was no minister who was not convinced of the necessity of the bill for the proper conduct of the war. Every man with an excuse would be excused. Why should they take care of the man with no excuse.

By the voluntary system they had raised over 6,000,000 men, he declared, amid great surprise, and this bill dealing only with the residue was the strongest argument for the voluntary system. Nothing would ever convince him they would be turned into a military nation. It was contrary to their traditions. You talk of the glorious revolution, he said. You talk of the reform bill. Mr. Speaker, the truth is, we never change. This, he continued, was not a debating society. They were facing facts and realities.

Finally, he referred to neutral opinion to the feeling of the Allies and urged that the war was only a matter of a few months, a brief period compared with the life of the nation. The speech, however, did not prevent a division.

Friday—It is understood Arthur Henderson will not resign his parliamentary seat so as to test the feeling of his constituency. As an unofficial member he will now support the government policy.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

CONCESSIONS TO SOCIALISTS IN BAVARIA SHOWN

Legislation Passed to Remove Some of the Disabilities Imposed on Socialists

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MUNICH, Germany—The lull in parliamentary activity in Prussia that preceded the reassembling of the Reichstag was counterbalanced by the transaction of a considerable amount of state business in the other federal states, where the various diets have been sitting.

The parliamentary session in Bavaria has been especially busy, and not the least prominent feature of the proceedings was the passage of legislation for the removal of some of the disabilities imposed upon Socialists in Bavaria.

The previous history of the attitude of the Bavarian government towards the Social Democratic party was given by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the following sketch: In former times, according to the good traditions of Bavarian policy, the government, as in the other South German federal states, allowed its attitude towards Socialism to be marked by less bias and prejudice than was the case in the north of the empire. When, however, in course of time, the democratic strain in the Center party began to yield more and more to a Prussian-Conservative tendency, repressive influences gradually gained the upper hand in Bavaria also. The preponderating party which, to all intents and purposes, owed its parliamentary majority to the votes it had secured by its long years of alliance with the Social Democrats, now used its influence to employ the government as an instrument in the fight against its former ally. The main object was to restrain the increasing competition between the Social Democratic and the Christian labor unions, and out of these efforts on the part of the Center grew the dispute regarding the South German Railway Union, which led to the severest conflicts ever known in Bavarian political history. The Podewil cabinet, which would not consent unconditionally to execute, under the cover of the fight against the "revolution peril," the political policy of the parliamentary majority, had to go, and to make way for Count Hertling (the present premier), of whom, it was believed, great "reliability" could be expected in his dealings with the Social Democrats. The hopes of the Center were not deceived. The new traffic minister introduced a measure rendering it incumbent on railway officials and employees to sign a declaration that they belonged to no Social Democratic organization, such as the South German Railway Union, and the minister of the interior introduced a clause into the act regarding municipal officials, which provided that one of the grounds on which such officials could be pronounced unworthy of office was the holding of Social Democratic views.

The war, with its mighty revelation of the patriotic sentiment of the nation, the Frankfurter Zeitung continued, had altered all that, and had led the Bavarian cabinet to declare its willingness to consider the abolition of the Socialist disabilities. It may well be, it added, that in view of the circumstances to which it owed its appointment, it was not exactly easy for the Hertling ministry to acknowledge publicly the error on which the object and the foundation of its political mission practically rested. The frank, honesty of the admission, however, entails atonement and reconciliation. The government that rights a wrong is doing, it is true, nothing more than its duty towards those who are also only doing theirs; but the recognition of what duty to the fatherland demands, namely, that in the individual states, as in the empire, people and government should achieve unity in mutual respect for one another, is the greatest gain that this period of sacrifice and victory has brought us.

The article in the Frankfort paper was written at the beginning of the parliamentary session, and subsequent events did not altogether justify its optimistic view; but, although the Socialist disabilities were not removed, they were at least modified, despite a considerable amount of opposition.

With regard to the holding of office, Baron von Soden, minister of the interior, declared that "in view of the patriotic attitude revealed by Social Democrats in the present war" the government had abandoned the standpoint that the profession of Socialist views was to be regarded as a bar to office, as was also membership with Social Democratic organizations. The aim was, in fact, to treat members of all parties and organizations of all kinds alike, and only to proceed against any of them if they were found to be acting contrary to the interests of the state. Social Democratic organizations in themselves not being regarded as coming under that heading. The House finally gave its consent to this arrangement, although the Center did its best to prevent its acceptance. Despite the fact, however, that the Social Democratic group protested that a declaration of the government's views did not amount to a legal enactment, it was unable to obtain the actual rescinding of the obnoxious clauses, and its proposal for the introduction of a clause providing that municipal officials should not forfeit their standing "by the exercise of their civil rights and by acting in accordance with their political, religious and intellectual convictions" was rejected.

The disavowal of any connection with Social Democratic organizations hitherto required of all Bavarian railway officials had already been discussed in the Diet. On that occasion Count Hertling proclaimed his willingness to dispense with the declaration "if security against strikes could be secured by any other means," but postponed the debate until after the holding of a federal council regarding railway administration that was shortly to take place. When the Diet met again he informed the House that at the conference in question the federal governments had unanimously agreed that "In the future, as heretofore, the rule must be maintained that the strike cannot be contemplated as a fighting weapon by the staff of traffic institutions." The Bavarian government had always taken that view and had instructed their employees accordingly. The signing of the declaration prescribed by law, however, had not been insisted on since the outbreak of war, and the minister now proposed to suspend the act enforcing it, and to replace it by the following provision: Participation in movements contrary to the interests of the state or of the service is forbidden. Under this heading is included participation in organizations whose policy is calculated to lead to the danger of a rising. These provisions are to be incorporated in the act of acceptance and in the employee's contract. The special reference to particular organizations, such as the Free Labor unions, the Transport and Metal Workers Union, and the Union of South German Railway and Postal Officials, is to be omitted. Should, however, the organizations in question institute movements calculated to lead to the danger of a rising, the provisions of the contract entered upon would alone render it possible for the necessary steps to be taken.

Here again it was in vain that the Social Democratic group pointed out that this did not amount to the removal of the obnoxious clause but only to a relaxation of the objection to membership with certain organizations. In reply to its further inquiry as to whether affiliation with the South German Railway Union was to be permitted to railway officials as well as to their subordinates, and whether membership with the Free Labor unions and Social Democratic unions was also admissible for both classes, the minister replied that whether membership were admissible or not in the case of the labor unions and the South German Railway Union depended upon the attitude of those organizations. The procedure with regard to Social Democratic organizations had already been defined in the course of the debate regarding eligibility to civic office. In Bavaria, he added, the declaration prescribed had never been directed against Socialism, as such, but merely against the menace of a labor rising. He had, moreover, not the slightest doubt that the staff of the traffic institutions was intelligent and patriotic enough to comprehend the government's standpoint, and to agree with its view as to the danger of a strike.

JOHN HODGE ON RECRUITING ISSUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—Speaking at a patriotic meeting organized by the labor recruiting council, which was held recently in Birmingham town hall, John Hodge, M. P., said he would much prefer that they should defeat German militarism by voluntaryism, but he was afraid that up to the last two or three days, their young men particularly had not realized the gravity of the problems they were up against. Liberty and freedom had come to them so easily, as a result of the exertions of their forefathers, that they did not appreciate the fact that liberty and freedom had been at stake during the last 15 months. It was gratifying to see the result of the final recruiting efforts, but these efforts did not give the results that ought to have been obtained during the previous nine weeks. He was afraid that the last rally had not given them the men who were required. A premature or an inconclusive peace would be as disastrous as the war itself. He thought they had got to make up their minds that if voluntaryism failed, then they must have compulsion. He did not think the government had told them a sufficiency of the truth. They had not placed before them as they ought to have done, the greatness of the problem they were up against. They were beginning to realize that to break through the German lines in the west was no easy task, and they were making great exertions so that their men might have the same mechanical devices as the Germans and be given an equal chance. He had been in France and he knew that the officers and men were full of optimism.

James Parker, M. P., who also spoke, declared that in his opinion the voluntary system was going to succeed.

FRENCH 1916 CLASS RECRUITS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The recruits of the 1916 class, the "Petits 16," as they are familiarly called, have finished their training and have been sent up to the depots immediately behind the lines. The term "Marie-Louise," given to the famous 1814 recruits, does not apply to the "petits 16," says the Journal des Débats, for the latter have the advantage of their forebears in that they are well trained and magnificently equipped. Their cheerful spirits are beyond all praise. It was, of course, known throughout the country that the 1916 class were in training, but nothing had been seen or heard of them by the public, so that their arrival at the depots has been something in the nature of a surprise. The months of camp life has made of what were little more than boys a set of sturdy and well set-up men—recruits of whom the French army will be proud.

USE OF CATALONIAN DIALECT ADVOCATED

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

BARCELONA, Spain—An interesting evidence is just afforded of one aspect of the Catalan Regionalist movement, and the determination with which it is prosecuted, which has been very pronounced during the recent period of political unrest. The Regionalists of Catalonia are all for a very large measure of separation of the Catalonian provinces in the northeast from the rest of Spain, historical circumstances which have prevailed for some 400 years being the cause of this deep-seated movement, the ideal of which is Catalonian self-government in all matters, and the general use in the provinces of the Catalonian dialect, which is markedly different from the Castilian speech.

A large meeting of a semi-public character, attended by representatives of business and commerce in various branches, and also representatives of many societies devoted to culture, art and politics, has just been held for the purpose of pressing the claim of the Catalonians to use their own form of the Spanish language exclusively. Senor Corominas and others made vehement speeches, in which they declared for the establishment of the language in all the affairs of life, including the judicial, administrative and cultural. Afterwards the meeting passed resolutions, first in favor of the creation of a commission charged with the protection and spread of the language; secondly, that the Catalan members of Parliament be urged to bring it about by the speediest means possible, that the teaching of the Catalan dialect shall be made compulsory in the public schools; third, that in the universities, institutes and normal schools of the provinces professors of the language and literature shall be appointed; fourth, that in order to qualify for any public office in Catalonia it shall be obligatory to have a perfect knowledge of the language, both for the purpose of reading and writing; and fifth, that the right of Catalonians to use their language in all the affairs of their life, public and private, shall be officially recognized.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK ON BRITISH FARMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WINCHESTER, England—Lord Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, addressing an audience of farmers at Winchester recently, dealt with the question of the shortage of agricultural labor. Farmers should not live, he said, as if they had not a neighbor in the world. They ought to help each other. They should go to the local authorities and use the road men. The local committees ought to go to the landowners and ask for their gardeners, their keepers and their woodmen. It was the patriotic duty of the landowner, squire, or parson, everywhere in the country, to put all labor not employed on essential work at the disposal of the country or agricultural committee, to help the farmer. Women, Lord Selborne continued, were not to be got simply by offering good wages. With allotments, billeting money and allowances they were better off than ever before. They were ready to make shells, but if they were asked to hoe turnips they would ask, Why should we? They had to touch the heart and the imagination of the women. Women must be told that their war work was in the fields and that there they would be contributing as much to the defeat of Germany and to British victory as their boys in the fleet or the trenches.

Referring to the more extensive exploitation of the soil, Lord Selborne said he did not wish farmers to sacrifice their capital, but their customs, their leisure and their convenience, so as to increase the food products of the country. Every single pound's worth of food produced in England, which would otherwise be brought from abroad, was a direct contribution to their financial strength.

DUTCH TRADE WITH GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Liverpool Post gives the following figures of the trade between Germany and Holland for a number of commodities during the first 10 months of 1915, as compared with the respective periods of 1914 and 1913 (in metric tons):

	January to October		
	1915	1914	1913
Potato meal...	64,329	27,278	32,064
Butter	31,003	15,146	16,236
Cotton	93,221	42,376	39,761
Coffee	115,334	59,957	53,512
Margarine	24,152	16,374	23,093
Groundnut oil	1,981	904	1,285
Cotton oil	13,421	8,646	15,630
Tallow	16,045	27,070	32,902
Tea	5,257	3,734	1,551
Fish	119,228	61,335	70,510
Meat	59,189	11,290	17,314
Fruit (fresh, dried)	146,022	117,514	122,674
Coconut but'r.	5,646	991	1,189
Coco powder..	9,751	2,947	1,336
Copra	106,613	47,151	62,915
Coconut oil...	6,137	195	3,369
Eggs	23,964	12,019	14,309
Cheese	57,098	17,369	13,098
Copper (raw)	877	47,809	60,304
Cotton goods.	3,410	335	284
Woolen goods.	240	87	92
Cotton oil	11,565	7	27

It is noted that Holland, in some cases, has restricted or stopped the export of the goods, but even then the increase is marked. During October, for example, no cotton was exported to Germany, while margarine totaled only 20 tons, against 24,152 tons for the 10 months. No groundnut oil was sent, only one ton of cotton oil, 730 tons of tallow, 548 tons of copra, and 21 tons of coconut oil. Fish exports to Germany amounted to 41,344 tons, butter 3031 tons, fruit 38,649 tons, coconut butter 431 tons, and cheese 7850 tons. Only 13 tons of copper were exported, as against 6802 tons in October, 1913.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph)

His Highness the Aga Khan

GREAT COLONIAL WHEAT HARVEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Corn Trade News says, with reference to the great wheat harvest of Canada, North America, Australia and the Argentine, that a period of unexampled abundance has been entered upon, subject only to the one disability of the exorbitant cost of transportation. It is, therefore, hard from the consumers' point of view that the price of bread should be so high. Every penny on the four-pound loaf costs the consumer in the United Kingdom £16,000,000. In a year of abundant production the cost of the loaf should not be more than 5d., today it is 8d., and very soon it may be 9d. It seems, the Corn Trade News remarks, to reveal a lamentable lack of the power of organization on the part of the government that in a year of unprecedented plenty we should be threatened with a 9d. loaf at a time when the British empire is so well off as regards its supply. This season's English wheat crop is the biggest raised for 20 years. Canada and Australia have both been greatly favored this season. If estimates prove correct it means that all the imported wheat the mother country needs between now and July 31, 1917, is already assured, and in this somewhat fanciful calculation we have left no room for any surplus of India's crops for 1916-17, nor, of course, for anything which the United States or Argentina may wish to send us. These amounts may be used to set against the possible exaggeration of the Canadian and Australian allowances.

Our weekly requirements of imported wheat and flour, the article continues, amount to about 120,000 tons. On the supposition that arrangements could be made with the colonies to supply this quantity regularly for the next six months, we calculate that a fleet of not more than 144 steamers of an average size of 5000 tons each, would be required to insure a regular weekly supply, allowing two weeks for the voyage each way and two weeks for loading and discharging. One week's supply would employ 24 vessels to carry the 120,000 tons. If properly organized a fleet of 144 vessels might be capable of keeping our requirements supplied regularly. Compared with the whole of our mercantile fleet which comprises over 7000 steel steamers, such a number as 144 steamers is insignificant, being only 2 per cent in number, or 4 per cent of the gross tonnage of all British steel steamers. Both in Canada and Australia it has been announced that the grower would be satisfied with 8l, or 4s. per bushel for his wheat. At such a price abroad the cost in this country, even if the shipowners paid a freight of 100 per cent in excess of normal rate, should not exceed about 40s. per quarter, compared with roundly 60s., the price of today. The excess is not the fault of wheat merchants; are ship owners free from blame?

STATEMENT AS TO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press, the president-in-chief of the province of Schleswig-Holstein has issued the following statement:

A rumor has recently been circulated in various parts of the provinces that the north of Schleswig will be given back to Denmark after the war, either as a present from our enemies or as a reward from the German goverament for the neutrality observed by that country. The undersigned royal president-in-chief finds himself compelled formally to declare that such rumors are devoid of all foundation. If the persons with whom it originated are counting on the victory of our enemies, it is sufficient to point to the position of the military operations. With regard to the relations of the imperial government with Denmark, however, it would amount to failure to acknowledge the dignity and political perspicacity of the Danish government, to believe that its policy of strict neutrality is based upon the hope of foreign reward, instead of being exclusively governed by the interests of Denmark judged according to the actual position of affairs. Schleswig, Nov. 26, 1915. Von Moltke, president-in-chief of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, minister of state.

WATER POWER IN NORWAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the well-known nitrogen works, the Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Company, the press published a long article describing the amount of skill and energy that had been expended on the undertaking, and its value to Norway. The waterfalls connected with the works produce some 400,000 horsepower, and the total annual output is estimated at 200,000 tons of nitrogen products, or one half of the world's consumption. The great works and power stations at Rjukan certainly form one of the world's industrial sights, and the beauty of the high mountains which surround the spot on all sides and its numerous other attractions will undoubtedly tempt many to visit the place in the future. This comparatively new industry in Norway already employs many thousands of workmen, and small villages are constantly springing up around the works, which are continually being enlarged. Recently companies have been formed for utilizing the power of a number of additional waterfalls, and subscription lists have been opened, by which means it is hoped to realize a sum of some 30,000,000 kroner for this purpose. Among these falls in which the country is so rich, are the Blue falls on the west coast, which, it is estimated, will produce about 100,000 horsepower. This will be used in connection with some large carbide works and two other new works which are to be constructed for the production of nitrogen.

INDIA READY TO DO STILL MORE IN PRESENT WAR

His Highness the Aga Khan Tells of Loyalty of People—Attitude of Native States

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—His Highness Aga Khan is undoubtedly in as close touch with India and things Indian as anybody in the British empire. His Highness is at the moment of writing staying in London, having arrived from India quite recently. As head of the Ismaili Muhammadans, the Aga Khan is in a position to speak with unusual authority on the question of Muhammadan opinion and feeling.

In view of the repeated rumors and statements which have been circulated as to the feeling of the people in India, His Highness was good enough to make an appointment with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with a view to discussing the situation and expressing his opinions on the matter. India, His Highness said, was brought under the dominion of the King of England by many and varying circumstances, but it can be said with confidence that from the very beginning of the dominion of the King of England over India, and this over 100 years ago, it was not in the form of a foreign conquest, as opposed to the wishes and desires of the people. Gradually and deservedly, the Emperor of India has become for the people a national sovereign of the national empire. He represents India and her aspirations, just as much as Akbar or any of the great Mogul Emperors ever did. India's welfare and her future development, all her hopes, are bound up with her existence in the British empire and under the British crown.

The vast majority of the people of India are fully conscious of what I say. In a great country like India, however, just as in every other country, there will always be a small proportion of people who disagree with the majority, for exactly the same may be said of England, France and Germany.

With regard to your question as to the attitude of the people of India with regard to the present war, I will say, His Highness continued, as the result of my own intimate knowledge of the situation, that the ambition of the vast majority of the people in India is to stand firm by their Emperor, to remain loyal to their allegiance to their sovereign and to their connection with the British empire. India has done what she has done for England during this war, not because she was compelled to, but because she was longing to do it, and I for one am convinced that if only India were properly approached, she could do far more even than she has already done.

As to the question of any of the Indian native states being disloyal, it is perfectly ludicrous. As you know I am intimately acquainted with the country and the sentiments of the people, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that among the native states of India it has been a question of competition as to which could best serve the Emperor, and let me add that it is perfectly right that it should be so, for have not the states been treated with perfect justice, and have they not been left to manage their own affairs? It is surely hardly possible to expect them to do less than offer what they can in return.

With regard to the loyalty of the Indian army, have we not sufficient evidence of this in the thousands who are serving in the fields of France and Belgium, thousands of miles away from their own homes, in Mesopotamia also, and in East Africa, as well as in Egypt, and I would ask what greater witness of loyalty can you have than this? I would say that it an infamous libel to term disloyal such an army, who have uncomplainingly accepted such sacrifices, far away from their homes, where you might think all their own interests might have appealed to them to remain. No, it is a libel, I say, to term such an army and such a people disloyal.

In conclusion His Highness emphasized the point that he was just as certain as to what was going on now in the Indian empire as he was as to what was passing in the room where he was sitting. I know, he said, the character of the Indian people, their ingrained loyalty to the sovereign, to the empire, and I say what I have said without the slightest hesitation, knowing that in so doing I am voicing the feelings of the great majority of His Majesty's subjects in the Indian empire.

SWEDISH GRAIN PURCHASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—According to an official report from the Swedish minister of agriculture, the total quantity of grain purchased by the Swedish government from the United States is 300,000 tons valued at 80,000,000 kroner. As proof of the favorable economical position of Sweden, it has been officially stated that since July last year the Swedish trade balance has improved by an amount of approximately 175,000,000 kroner, that, further, the country has never been in such a position of strength, and that bank clearings have established new records.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIAN AREAS

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Cooperation among the new settlers in several parts of Australia has resulted in considerable industrial progress, owing to the quicker facilities thus obtained. The various industries, dairy farming, arable and sheep farming, have greatly profited by the establishment of cooperative factories, reservations of land for a joint purpose, machinery and so on. Dairy farming, for example, is more productive and able to bring in quicker returns, when run on these more methodical cooperative lines. Butter and cheese factories—the dairy farmers as shareholders—are a great asset. The milk and cream are dispatched at once to a local factory, where they receive immediate attention, advances being made on the sale of commodities sent, and a prompt businesslike settlement, as soon as these are disposed of in the market.

A scheme for the reservation of certain blocks of land to facilitate cooperative dealing among the farmers in connection with shearing, chaff cutting common tanks and woolsheds, and so forth is now afoot in New South Wales. The minister for lands has decided to experiment with a number of farms in the Trundle district. Such improvements in these lines as woolsheds and tanks for common use, already exist there; and it is now proposed to establish a shearing shed for the same purpose. The saving in money, time, and labor, as compared with the erection of separate buildings for individual farmers, is, of course, evident. The economic and progressive value of cooperation is also quite evident, dairy farming in Holland being a fair example of this.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY REGIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Joseph Reinach, in a lecture entitled "l'Alcoolisme devant les Chambres," which has been published in the Renaissance, puts before the representatives of the French nation the necessity for seriously considering the discredit into which they have fallen with the French people. M. Reinach is a strong believer in the virtues of the parliamentary régime, and he knows that the electors themselves are more to blame than anyone for the attitude of their representatives. The plea of obedience to the voice of their electorate does not prevent public opinion from passing a severe judgment on those men who habitually sacrifice the wider interests of the nation to the consideration of preserving their seats in Parliament. In the problem of the eradication of alcoholism, the attitude of many deputies which manifests itself in their defense of the rights of the private manufacturers of alcohol is greatly resented by public opinion, which credits the parliamentary régime with faults which are not inherent in it. M. Reinach calls on the deputies to ignore all selfish considerations and to act entirely for the welfare of the nation.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

AUSTRIAN CRISIS IS REGARDED AS AN ECONOMIC ONE

Customs Union Question Raises Difficulties — Dissatisfaction in Hungary Is Now Apparent

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent)

LONDON, England—The crisis which followed so promptly on the visit of the German Emperor to the court of Vienna recently is regarded in the monarchy as purely an economic one arising out of the difficulties presented by the question of the customs union between the Germanic allies. German political and economical circles, as is well known, are very keen on the promotion of the scheme which, according to Austrian and even Hungarian contention, would mean nothing short of the economical subjugation of the monarchy in favor of the German empire, and almost all the leading political and economic circles in the dual monarchy are vehemently opposing it for this very reason. Germany understands that after the war her position in the commercial market of the world, at least as far as the countries of the entente powers are concerned, will not be as favorable as it was before the war. In order to find a satisfactory solution, therefore, and to gain power and a better footing in the commercial and industrial market, the German idea is to form a central European union on a commercial basis, which would allow her to dispose of her industrial products in the monarchy in much more favorable circumstances than if Austria, also an industrial state, were her competitor, and closed her frontiers to German products under a heavy customs penalty.

It is quite clear to the Austrian statesman that it would be to the ruin of Austria if she consented to this economical alliance, for until the war broke out she had practically a free hand in the Hungarian and in a portion of the Balkan market. If the customs union were established, Austria would, therefore, not be able to compete with Germany, any more than could any other country, and it was the knowledge of this which compelled the three ministers to resign after the German Emperor had seen the two prime ministers of the monarchy. It is also quite clear that the political and military pressure which Germany is bringing to bear on the monarchy at the moment of writing is too great to allow those Austrian statesmen, whose views on the subject differ, to retain office. Germany knows well that unless she can press her claims on the monarchy during the war she will never be able to do so afterwards, for the scheme is too obvious to pass without comment, and would meet with more terrible opposition on the part of the monarchy during more settled times than it does now, when other than economic questions are in the foreground, and when certain promises may yet be made without any guarantees being given or expected in exchange, other than "hopes of victory."

The visit of the German Emperor to Vienna, according to well-informed Hungarian circles, was chiefly connected with the economic questions of the war, and among them that of the customs union played a most prominent part. The Kaiser, no doubt, found it easy to induce the crown as well as the two prime ministers to adopt the German attitude on the subject, and as this seems to be the case, the economic position of the monarchy is even more hopeless than it was before. The present session of the Hungarian Parliament has also opened at a a moment when there are obvious signs of economic troubles, for the memorandum presented to the Hungarian premier in the House on Dec. 6, confirms the desperate situation of the people of the country, especially the inhabitants of Budapest.

This memorandum was signed by nearly half a million members of all the trade unions and other industrial and commercial associations, and set forth their demands with regard to the unbearable situation brought about by the high cost of living. It is pointed out in the memorandum, that all foodstuffs are, on an average, 50 per cent dearer than they are in Germany, although the latter country receives a great proportion of her supplies from Hungary. As an example, they mention that whilst in Germany eggs cost 20 hellers each, in Hungary at Christmas time 80 hellers will have to be paid, and in spite of this the government allows eggs to be exported to Germany. During 1915, the memorandum states, millions of eggs were sent to Germany from Hungary, over 900 wagonloads being dispatched, and this at a time when the people of Hungary were in the direst want. It is the same with other foodstuffs and wheat, and in Hungary they are expecting maize bread to be introduced again shortly. The memorandum demanded a prohibition of the export of all foodstuffs, even to Austria, the abolition of import duty on all foodstuffs and grain, and the fixing of much lower maximum prices than hitherto.

Although this demand has been put forward, not only by the Socialists, but by all classes of people, there seems very little prospect of improved conditions, for a commercial treaty already exists between Germany and Hungary, dating from before the war. It has again been ratified, whilst a clause has been added to the effect that the treaty will remain in force until the end of the war. This was done by Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, to please the German Emperor, and as a result the Hungarian government is buying up food products in Hungary at a considerably higher price than they fetch in Germany; it follows, therefore, that the Hungarian government is feeding the Germans on Hungarian money, as is clearly shown in the case of eggs.

To sum up; the dissatisfaction in Hungary in consequence of this state of affairs is much greater than might be assumed from the boastful speeches delivered by the statesmen in Parliament, and the situation is expected to develop in an unpleasant manner. The Hungarian government is considered to have acted treacherously towards the Hungarian people, and no responsible politician will deny this assumption.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor) *Lympne castle seen through a gateway*

SIR E. CARSON ON DANISH AGREEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to the Morning Post Sir Edward Carson, who was unable to attend the House of Commons during the debate on the trade agreement with Denmark, makes some criticism of that arrangement. Referring to Lord Robert Cecil's statement that it was impossible, in the public interest, for him to inform the House of the terms of the agreement, Sir Edward Carson says it is very difficult to understand the reasons which have compelled the government to that conclusion. The blockade instituted by way of reprisal by the order in council of last March, he continues, is an international matter, and its maintenance in the prize courts must be either in its entirety or not at all. In such circumstances the dealings of our government with any neutrals in the way of granting facilities for trade which may reach a belligerent, must affect the right of all neutrals and may imperil the legality of the order itself. It therefore follows that the agreement is one which cannot be withheld from the consideration of all neutral powers, and it is absurd to suppose that there can be any real secrecy about it. I was shown what professes to be a copy, yesterday, by an American citizen, who is interested in preserving the neutral rights of that country, and I imagine many others are in a similar position. In any event the merchants of all countries who trade with Denmark must be made aware of its terms.

Now, Sir Edward Carson continues, the effect of making a mystery of this matter is, in my opinion, calculated to do a great deal of harm in raising suspicions at home and abroad. To many it has long appeared that it is only by using every ounce of power and advantage which our naval supremacy gives us that we can alone successfully bring the war to a conclusion in the shortest time, and I believe the nation would greatly resent any relaxation on any ground of the principles of blockade so emphatically announced in the House of Commons in March last by the prime minister. As an ex-law officer, I feel bound to add that while I am confident the order in council was in entire accordance with international law, although the Americans have called it in question, it would become difficult to sustain if any exception of any kind, or for any consideration, were to be engrafted upon it.

Sir Edward Carson concludes by saying that as the government are now asking the House to extend the life of Parliament for another year, in his opinion much too long a period, he thinks the House and the country will do well to remember that, in assenting to this proposal, they are doing so with a knowledge that they are being kept in complete ignorance, not merely of the military situation in the various theaters of war but also of the policy of the government as to the use to be made of British supremacy at sea.

UNIVERSITY NEWS FROM CAMBRIDGE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—It is proposed to confer the honorary degree of doctor of law upon A. C. Benson, M. A., C. V. O., the new master of Magdalene College. P. Quass of St. John's College has been reelected to a Whewell scholarship of £50 for international law. No essay has been received for the Sedgwick prize.

A new scheme has been issued by the Cambridge examinations and lectures syndicate in connection with the senior examinations of the Cambridge local examinations. It is proposed to hold two examinations in future, the higher school certificate examination, and the senior examination, in place of the existing senior examination, which will be discontinued after December, 1916. The higher school certificate examination will be held for the first time in July, 1918, and will be designed to test the work of students of about 18 years of age, who will have given about two years mainly to the study of some definite group of subjects. The senior examination will be held twice a year, beginning in July, 1917, and is intended to be a test in general education for pupils of the average age of 16, before they begin to specialize in any group of subjects. It is hoped that whole forms will be sent in to the examination rather than selected candidates. On the results of the senior examination being published, two kinds of certificates will be issued. The first will record the results of the examination and will only be issued to those who have completed three years attendance at an approved school or schools, although pupils may take the examination before they have completed that period. The second certificate will merely mention the result of the examination, and will contain no information as to the school record of the candidate.

The most recent list of the men from Cambridge who are serving in the forces, gives the number as over 11,000. Up to date nearly 250 members of the university have been mentioned in dispatches, 36 have won the D. S. O., three the V. C. and 48 the military cross. Foreign honors include four Médailles Militaires, 10 Croix de Chevalier, four Croix de Guerre, five Russian orders and one Serbian order.

RUMANIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GALATZ, Rumania—H. M. Consul-General, Major J. G. Baldwin, C. B., reports that the sugar industry in Rumania has been fostered by means of bounties and protective duties but that its encouragement has been of doubtful advantage to the country. By giving the local factories a practical monopoly in the Rumanian market, it has enabled the shareholders, who are to a great extent of other nationalities, to earn large dividends at the expense of the general public, which has had to pay excessive prices for an article of common use. The industry was started in the hope that it would encourage the cultivation of beets in Rumania, but apparently it had little effect in this direction, as the beets have been imported from Austria. The following figures show the extent of operations during the three years from 1911 to 1913:

	Tons
1911—Beets employed	263,450
Production of refined sugar	34,750
1912—Beets employed	274,370
Production of refined sugar	31,270
1913—Beets employed	274,470
Production of refined sugar	33,650

The amount paid in bounties in 1911 was £152,900, in 1912 £137,588, and in 1913 £148,060.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HYTHE, England—Lympne castle, situated on the southern slope of a high ridge near Hythe, is being disposed of by private treaty. At one time an abbey, Lympne castle was erected in the reign of Henry VII. and is therefore one of the oldest mansions in Kent.

PROCLAMATION ON TRADING WITH ENEMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In view of the many questions which have arisen on the subject of trading with the enemy, the Australian procedure in the matter is not without interest. On the basis of two acts passed by the Autralian Parliament, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson issued the following proclamation:

1. Any transaction with or for the benefit of a company to which this proclamation applies is hereby declared to be trading with the enemy and is prohibited.

2. This proclamation applies to any company, whether incorporated in any enemy country or not—

(a) the shares of which are owned wholly or mainly by persons of enemy nationality, or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; or

(b) which the attorney-general, by notice published in the Gazette, declares to be, in his opinion, managed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by or under the influence of, or carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit, or on behalf of, persons of enemy nationality, or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

3. Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which is expressly permitted by license under my hand, or under the hand of a minister of state for the Commonwealth, whether such license be expressly granted to a company, or be announced as applying to a class of companies.

In connection with the above the Commonwealth Gazette published the following list of "enemy companies": The Australian Metal Company, Ltd.; The Australian Thermit Company, Ltd.; August Blumenthal, Ltd.; Bohler Brothers & Co., Ltd.; The Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Pty., Ltd.; The German Australian Steamship Co. (Deutsch-Australische Dampschiffs Gesellschaft); Th. Goldschmidt, Ltd.; Norddeutscher Lloyd; The Polack Tyre & Rubber Company, Ltd; Steffens & Noelle, Ltd.; The Stevedoring & Shipping Co., Ltd.; Kirchner & Co.; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd.; Poldi Steel Works; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd.; A. Berwin & Co., Ltd.; The Export & Import Co., Pty., Ltd.; The Welsbach Light Co. of Australasia, Ltd.

SUBMARINE WAR RESULTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The following unofficial statement has been issued by the Wolff bureau to the German press: There has been much talk of late in the entente press of the success of English U boats in the Baltic, while the central powers' submarine war in the Mediterranean has not been considered worthy of mention. A summary of events from Nov. 1 to 15 reveals the following contrast: In the Baltic only one steamer of 1016 tons was sunk, the Suomi, while in the Mediterranean, according to the press reports so far to hand, 27 vessels with a total tonnage of 112,082 tons were destroyed during the same period. A list of the 27 vessels in question was appended.

BUILDING TRADES IN BIRMINGHAM AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Building Trades Employers Association, recently, the annual report was read, showing how the building trade, like other trades, had been affected by the war. The state of trade in Birmingham for the previous 12 months, the report considered, could only be described as unsatisfactory from the purely business point of view, for while there had, on the one hand, been a considerable amount of activity amongst several firms that had received contracts for the erection of new factories or workshops, or for the extension of buildings set apart for the production of war supplies, there had, at the same time, been stagnation of work in regard to public and private buildings. There had also been a difficulty in the carrying out of contracts owing to the unsettled state of the markets and the impossibility of obtaining regular and adequate delivery of materials.

In proposing the adoption of the report, George Elvins, the retiring president, said there was continued good feeling between the association and the operatives' representatives, whom they had met during the year in connection with differences that had cropped up. While there had been for some time almost a cessation of private and domestic work, and an entire absence of public work, quite a number of new factories and extensions to factories were being built for the purposes of munitions. In this respect Birmingham had been favored by a greater activity in the building trade than had been the case in other towns, which were not manufacturing centers. The difficulties, however, had been many, for they had been unable to obtain the required deliveries of materials, either by rail or canal, and the cartage question had been a most serious problem. There might be a revival in house building, but they were not justified in expecting any great activity in the building trade while the war lasted. Mr. Elvins mentioned that the number of members was nearly 300 and the financial position had improved in greater proportion than the membership.

PHILIP SNOWDEN ON PEACE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Speaking at an Independent Labor party meeting at Glasgow, Philip Snowden, M. P., said that labor after the war would have to resume the class economic struggles when it had weakened itself by sacrifices willingly made at the call of patriotism. The governing classes were piling up a terrible industrial and social legacy by the war. The I. L. P. had never said "Stop the war," because they realized it took two sides to do that, and when parties were at war it must go on until both agreed to stop or one was vanquished. They also declared that they would not have an inconclusive peace. He was quite sure there was no one who wanted this war broken on such conditions as would inevitably, in a short time, lead to a further outbreak on a more colossal scale. They wanted no patched-up peace, they believed the conditions for peace existed now. If the various peoples who in the past had been fooled by diplomatists, kings and kaisers would say, "This is our business, and we will take this affair out of the hands of those now responsible for it," they would establish a peace that would insure the future peace of all Europe. Diplomacy was condemned by the war.

PRESS COMMENT ON NEGLECT OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

Ignorance of Vernaculars Said to Be Manifested by Average Englishman in India

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Anglo-Indian press has recently been ventilating a subject of some importance, namely, the colossal ignorance of the Indian vernaculars manifested by the average Englishman resident in this country, unless he happens to be a missionary or an official. The fact that this should be so affords a perfect illustration of the happy-go-lucky method by which the Englishman "manages" wherever he is. A century ago things were very different. That was before Macaulay had laid the foundations of the present popular system of English education for the natives of India. It was therefore necessary for every Englishman who came out to India to master one or more vernaculars, and accordingly we find that these British pioneers, as a matter of fact, wrote and spoke the native languages with extreme fluency. It may be admitted that to comprehend all the languages and dialects in India would be a cyclopedic performance. There are between 60 and 70 different languages spoken in the city of Calcutta alone. But, ignoring what may be called the minor vernaculars, there are half a dozen languages which hold sway over vast tracts in northern and southern India, such as Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Punjabi and Gujevuti, to say nothing of Urdu, the language introduced by the Muhammadan conquerors which even now disputes with English the claim to being the lingua franca of India.

It seems obvious that every Englishman resident, let us say in Bengal, should be able to read, speak and write Bengali, that every Englishman resident in southern India should be acquainted with Tamil, and so forth. The fact is, however, that the majority of Englishmen resident in India have little or no literary acquaintance with any vernacular. Residents in northern India, as a rule, have a smattering of Urdu, that is, they are accustomed to giving orders to their servants in a corrupt form of that fine language—but they are usually unable to read or write it. The main reason for this is that the business of the country is coming to be more and more conducted in English, and hundreds of thousands of Indians are gaining a knowledge of English every year in order to fit themselves for clerical and other business avocations. It is therefore possible nowadays for an Anglo-Indian to sit in his office and use no other language than English in dealing with his subordinates. The result is that, not having any special reason for the acquisition of the vernacular, he is apt to neglect it altogether. It need hardly be pointed out that this ignorance of the vernaculars tends to lead to many misunderstandings, and prevents the Englishman from looking at things from the Indian point of view.

This tendency is, of course, counteracted in the case of government servants, who are obliged to pass severe examinations in the various vernaculars. The banks, too, for obvious reasons, insist upon their employees attaining a certain measure of proficiency in the languages of the regions in which they are likely to be stationed. A very few firms also make proficiency in some vernacular a condition sine qua non in the case of their European assistants. But such cases are exceptional, and as the commercial European class is growing steadily in numbers and importance it follows that in an increasing number of cases the European element in India is deplorably ignorant of the native language and habits of thought.

Government servants, bankers and missionaries are encouraged to study the vernaculars by the donation of prizes for lower and higher proficiency respectively. It would be quite easy for the mercantile firms which employ so many thousands of European assistants to stimulate their interest in the vernaculars by the same means.

BRITISH TOY INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At a dinner given at the Lyceum Club recently with the object of promoting the British toy industry, an interesting speech was made by J. L. Green, secretary of the British Village Industries, in which he said that the object of his organization was not to start factories to which agricultural workers would be drawn, since it was necessary to keep as many men on the land as possible, but to establish in the villages subsidiary employments or home industries. British toys, he added, were in great demand. Miss Collum, who took the chair, urged that the toy industry might be placed on a basis of organization and efficiency.

FRENCH MARINES HONORED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—On its way through Paris the battalion of French marines which distinguished itself at Dixmude and Nieuport was reviewed by the minister of marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze. After the review, military medals were presented to a number of the men.

DR. SUDEKUM ON GERMAN SITUATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HAMBURG, Germany—Dr. Südekum, one of the leaders of the German Socialist majority, protested recently in the Hamburger Echo against the practice on the part of Germany's opponents of regarding every utterance of a hope of peace that came from Germany as a sign of a German break-down, and of mis-using it to urge on their own people.

We certainly have no wish to minimize our sufferings, he wrote, but responsible men in France are playing a criminal game with the deeply wounded population of their country. Germany is not the victim of hunger, is not crushed with the fear of absolute lack, but the just anger and dissatisfaction of a large section of the people is once again venting itself in drastic words against the sins of many who serve special interests. There is among us no reasonable man who has not been firmly convinced by the previous achievements of our army that the wall of steel will continue to withstand every fresh attack. Even the opposition that has made its appearance in Germany against war aims that are alleged to go too far, does not deny the duty of defending the fatherland by its altogether insignificant acts. Speculation based on the assumption that the German nation will perish of hunger is foolish. Now that access to the near east has been secured, and the cutting-off of the central powers from their sources of supply has been prevented, all danger of economic destruction may be regarded as having been removed for us. The government's constant declaration of the German people's love of peace is not the expression of weakness, but of the humanitarian morality of a strong nation. If our enemies are set upon playing a frivolous game with this noble restraint on the part of our people, the responsibility for the result will be upon their heads.

HONOR FOR MAYOR OF RHEIMS

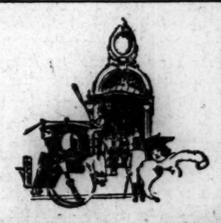
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The mayor of Rheims was decorated with the medal of honor of the Education League by M. Poincaré recently. The medal was bestowed on Dr. Langlet for the great civic virtues which he displayed during the investment of the town. M. Painlevé, minister of education, assisted at the ceremony and said that the example of Dr. Langlet would be one to inspire the children of France for many generations. He had shown not only intrepidity and courage in the face of the enemy, but also the most tender sympathy to all those who were suffering from the war in his much tried city.

AID FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—The students of Aberdeen University have unanimously resolved, on the recommendation of the students representative council, to subscribe a minimum of 1s. 6d. per term towards the maintenance of the hostel, which is to be carried on by the students of the four Scottish universities for the Belgian refugees in Glasgow.



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WORKING TO END EMBARGOES ON BOSTON FREIGHT

Chamber of Commerce Officials in Session With Railroad Men, While Opinion Grows Congestion Will Be Eased Soon

Relief from the present embargoes on freight are expected soon, according to statements made by representatives of the New England railroads at a conference this morning at the Boston Chamber of Commerce between railroad men and the chamber's committee on transportation. Nothing in the way of definite and immediate relief was promised or foreseen by any of the roads, however.

Those present at the conference, which was called at 11 o'clock, were W. H. Chandler, manager of the Chamber of Commerce transportation bureau; C. J. Hubbard, chairman of the chamber's transportation committee; F. R. Shepard, Silas Peirce, Henry L. Shattuck and James Richard Carter, of the chamber's transportation committee; Amos S. Crane, general traffic manager of the Boston & Maine railroad; Warren C. Kendall, superintendent of car service of the Boston & Maine; Richard Van Ummersen, general freight agent of the Boston & Albany; George Wood, assistant general freight agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Action that should improve the situation before the present shortage of coal or the lessening of the supply of raw materials for New England factories should become critical, was urged by the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Temporary difficulty only, it was assured by the representatives of the roads, was to be expected. The New Haven and B. & A. officials said that they were accepting all the coal offered but that the Pennsylvania roads had put an embargo on coal so that it was not being offered to them for hauling.

The B. & M., according to its representative, has an embargo only on freight offered by the New York Central lines. This, it is explained, was freight which was usually shipped through on the Boston & Albany.

The Boston & Albany men reported a tie-up of 6400 cars headed for the Boston & Albany, in addition to those already on its rails.

There are 7500 cars east of Pittsburgh, it was stated, headed for the New Haven road—how many west of that point was not estimated.

President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad does not believe the embargo is to last very long. He says:

"We are anxious to do all the business we can and make all the money we can, but the situation was forced on us by the inability of the other roads to handle all the business that was coming to them.

"It is much better to do what business one can and do it right and expeditiously than it is to allow freight houses, yards and tracks to become blocked with merchandise. With such a situation very little progress can be made.

"We are fortunate in having western connections to the north which are not affected at all by this embargo, the Rutland, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. After awhile shippers will probably route their goods from West to East via these roads."

President Hustis declares that the Boston & Maine is running to capacity and is utilizing every facility to move freight.

In the opinion of the directors of the port of Boston the real difficulty at the root of the freight situation "is the absence of sufficient ocean shipping to handle the export freight due to the lack of an American merchant marine to take the place of foreign shipping withdrawn from service on account of the war."

The differential export rail rates from the West, against Boston and in favor of the more southern ports, is also held greatly to blame for the congestion, particularly as having resulted in such a concentration at Baltimore and Philadelphia for several weeks past that the Boston roads have had to apply embargoes to prevent attempted diversion of freight en route thereto from swamping the regular New England business of the roads.

The port directors point out that one of the reasons for the congestion at New York is the practice of manufacturers of war munitions to contract to get their money when bill of lading is issued them, and that the bulk of the war munitions being manufactured in New York state and parts of New England immediately adjacent, such exports naturally gravitate to New York and when there is a general shortage of ships along the Atlantic seaboard they in turn desert the other ports and concentrate their efforts at New York, the chief port of the country, for their out cargo and the inevitable result of the general all-around lack of shipping is congestion at the other north Atlantic ports as well

HARVARD IMPROVEMENT MEETING

Prof. Charles B. Breed of Technology is to address the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester on "Safety of Public Buildings," at the monthly meeting Monday night at Harvard Improvement hall, Glenway street. The tunnel committee reports its bill for extending the Washington street tunnel to Grove Hall has been introduced in the Legislature through Representative Addison P. Beardsley. It is announced that work is soon to be started on making Egleston square Elevated station a terminal, a proposition for which the association has been working.

NO TIME FOR THE RAISING OF ISSUES, SAYS MR. WALKER

Joseph Walker of Brookline, who was the candidate of the Progressive party for Governor in 1914 and went back to the Republican fold as a supporter of Governor McCall in the last state campaign, has issued a public statement in which he expresses no sympathy with the followers of Senator Weeks and Governor McCall who are attempting, he says, to raise an issue between these two men on the presidential situation.

He believes the aim of the Republicans should be to unify their forces and he expresses an opinion that before the Republican convention meets in June the members of the party will have settled upon their choice for presidential nomination.

Mr. Walker says in part:

"The clear and paramount duty of Republicans and Progressives is to get together. Any politician who, for selfish reasons, throws obstacles in the way of any such reunion deserves the condemnation of both Republicans and Progressives. There never was a time when this country stood in greater need of a united, well organized and militant Republican party.

"I know that, among Progressives of very great influence, Senator Weeks is not considered an impossibility. Because of the fact that he comes from New England and represents the conservative element in the Republican party he may be unavailable. On the other hand, his well recognized popularity and leadership in Washington, together with the fact that he holds, to a peculiar degree, the confidence of the business men of the country, are elements of great strength.

"Governor McCall is also strong. His strength arises from his long and valuable service in Congress, from the great respect in which he is held throughout the country, from his well-known independence and from the fact that he has united the Republicans and Progressives in Massachusetts and thus redeemed the commonwealth. A quarrel in Massachusetts between the followers of these two men, in the face of the great issues involved in the coming campaign, would be petty beyond expression.

"The obvious thing for Massachusetts to do under the circumstances is to send to the national Republican convention an unpledged delegation, free to use its best judgment in selecting a candidate for President.

MEDFORD MAYOR HAS NEW CITY HALL PLAN

MEDFORD, Mass.—Major Benjamin F. Haines will veto the order for an appropriation of $200,000 from an issue of bonds, for the erection of a new city hall, passed by the aldermen 14 to 7 at the first meting of the board following the inauguration ceremonies Monday night. His veto message will be sent to the board at its meeting Jan. 11. The veto is for technical reasons only, in order that the issuance of the bonds may be made from several banking institutions instead of a single bank.

At the next meeting of the aldermen, the mayor will ask the board to pass an ordinance regulating the deposit of city funds in banks so that not more than 10 per cent of the capitalization of the bank will be deposited by the city in any one institution. At the same meeting an order will be presented by the mayor asking for the appointment of a commission of citizens to revise the salary ordinances after comparing the salaries with those paid in other cities of about the same size.

TABLEAUX AID SOUTH END MUSIC SCHOOL

Tableaux showing the development of music from the time of the Egyptians some 400 years before the Trojan war, when Egypt was the center of musical culture, through the colonial period of the early eighteenth century were presented yesterday afternoon and evening in Copley hall in aid of the South End music school. Each tableau was preceded by a musical selection in which its theme was embodied and which helped to infuse a proper atmosphere for its appreciation. The pictures were in charge of C. Howard Walker and were planned with great accuracy of detail and an excellent eye to artistic effect. Each tableau resembled a painting in which the figures were life sized.

The committee in charge of the affair included Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Mrs. Henry L. Mason, Mrs. Whitman Ware, Miss Ethel Forbes, Miss Miriam Shaw, Miss M. C. Wheelwright, Hervey E. Wetzel, C. Howard Walker, Henry L. Mason.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Wilson, appearing tonight for the first time as mistress of the White House, will be hostess at the largest function ever held in the executive mansion, the Pan-American reception. Over 4000 invitations are out.

TODAY'S THEATERS

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville featuring Florence Roberts in a sketch by J. Hartley Manners, "The Woman Intervenes"; 2, 7:45.
CASTLE SQUARE—Craig Players in "The Circus Girl"; 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—Montgomery & Stone in "Chin Chin"; 8.
HOLLIS STREET—John Drew in "The Chief"; 8:10.
MAJESTIC—"The Only Girl," Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom musical play; 8:10.
PARK SQUARE—"Under Fire," melodrama of the war, by Roi Cooper Megrue; 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"A Full House," farce by Fred Jackson; 8:15.
TREMONT—Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy"; 8:10.

NEW ENGLAND SHARES IN BIG EXPORT TRADE

W. A. Graham Clark, Chief of Boston Branch of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Tells of Work of Year

"The marvelous expansion of the export trade of the United States during the past year has been shared by New England," said W. A. Graham Clark, head of the Boston office of the United States bureau of foreign commerce, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor concerning the work of his office during 1915.

"The imports through the port of Boston were slightly behind those of a year ago but the exports increased by more than half with prospects of still greater increase during the current year. The increase in exports would have been still greater but exporters were hampered by increased rates and lack of tonnage.

"A very large proportion of the exports of New England and a considerable proportion of the imports are handled through New York, owing to the better steamship facilities there available. The fine harbor at Boston, its strategic location in relation to Europe, and the great foreign trade of New England would seem to justify a large increase in the tonnage from this port, and in particular there is urgent need of a line of vessels for direct trade with South America. The main imports through this port are wool, hides and skins, sugar and fibers, while the main exports are leather, meats and dairy products, breadstuffs, iron and steel.

"Our export index file, with the past year's enlargement, now includes 1189 New England exporters and, in addition, an alphabetical list of the articles exported from New England. The growth during the past year comes both from old established export firms which have branched out in new fields and from a great many manufacturers hitherto absorbed in selling at home who have awakened to the great opportunities abroad and sought markets across the seas. Such firms have naturally turned to the government for information and as a result the work of the Boston office has been increasing month by month. We have aided many firms in the inauguration of an export policy and have furnished many trade opportunities of value to firms already established in it.

"During the past year this office received 7575 letters requesting foreign trade information; in addition hundreds of requests were made over the telephone. There were sent out 5184 letters in addition to a mass of printed and multigraphed data. There were 10,095 requests for the names and addresses of buyers whose wants had been made known through the Foreign Trade Opportunity columns of the Commerce Reports, the trade paper published daily by the bureau.

"In addition to requests by letter and telephone 4049 representatives of New England firms called at this office seeking advice and special information as to export markets. The number of visitors is increasing and we have many regular clients among local houses who have become accustomed to calling at the Boston office when in need of special data along their export line or to get lists of importers, embargo and contraband lists, tariff or consular regulations data, etc.

"Numerous buyers and commissions from other countries, export company promoters and American consuls home on leave, made their headquarters temporarily at this office and firms interested were notified and appointments made.

"Many exhibits of articles in demand abroad passed through this office and firms interested in such goods were notified so they could examine them before the expiration of the five-day limit after which they are forwarded to the next branch office. Several large orders have resulted from such exhibits but as yet there has been comparatively little interest aroused in opportunities that come in from time to time for the investment of capital in enterprises in other countries.

"In addition to selling $148.45 worth of the pamphlets published by the bureau, including special agents' reports, special consular reports, and tariff reports, the Boston office now handles for sale the charts gotten out by the United States coast and geodetic survey.

"The war in Europe has created such unprecedented conditions that not only is wool yarn being shipped to Bradford, jute yarn to Dundee, etc., but coal is actually being shipped to Newcastle. These anomalous conditions are, however, but temporary, and the commercial agent has urged the manufacturers to work for more permanent trade, and to get ready for the great demand that will ensue in some countries, especially Russia, after the present strife is ended. Commercial preparedness is urged as a duty on the part of the manufacturers as well as on the part of the government and with close cooperation between the two we should lay deep and broad the foundations for a trade that will grow year by year."

NEWSPAPER CLUB DINES

The Newspaper Club celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a dinner last evening at the Boston Yacht Club, the retiring editor-in-chief, Edward F. Harkins, presiding. At the annual meeting these new officers were elected: Frank P. Sibley, editor-in-chief; Henry T. Claus, managing editor, and Kenneth L. Roberts, reporter.

MICHIGAN HAS MANY ELECTIONS TO BE CONDUCTED

Prohibition to Be Voted on as Well as the Local and Presidential Suffrages

DETROIT, Mich.—Nineteen-sixteen in Michigan politics is going to be active, says a Lansing dispatch in the Free Press.

Three brand new election acts will be presented for the first time in this state and the entire performance will culminate, so to speak, in the grand presidential finale on Nov. 7.

After the presidential preference primary, April 3, will come the state conventions of all parties to ratify the result and to choose delegates at large to the national conventions. At the state conventions each of the parties must choose its state central committee for the year.

After the August primaries for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, United States senator, will come the state conventions for choosing candidates for justice of the supreme court, secretary of state, attorney-general, auditor-general and state treasurer.

At the fall election, in addition to the national officers, and the elective state officers to be voted for, an entire legislature must be elected, consisting of 100 members of the House of Representatives and 32 members of the Senate.

An amendment for statewide prohibition is sure to come before the people in the fall and there are rumors that there may be several others brought up on the same liquor question.

LEADERS OBJECT TO PROPOSAL OF NEW YORK ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resolutions urging the enactment of laws providing for compulsory service in the state militia by all men at any time between the ages of 18 and 45, and calling on the other states to "heed the demand for preparedness," were severely criticized by Elihu Root, former Governor B. B. Odell, David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; George B. Cortelyou and others, when they were read at a meeting of a subcommittee of Governor Whitman's defense committee here Thursday.

The resolutions, which were formulated by Charles E. Leydecker, were submitted to a subcommittee for revision and simplification.

Mr. Odell believed compulsory military service would be regarded as conscription and questioned its legality. Mr. Leydecker contended that conscription is legal in a way and cited precedents.

The resolution urging other states to heed the call was opposed by Mr. Root and others.

"The matter of the organization of an army is for the national government and not for the states," Mr. Root said "I doubt if it would be practical to have 48 bodies of men amenable to 48 different governments, subject to political influences in the various states.

"The army must be controlled from Washington to be effective. We cannot have competent modern defense on any other basis. The army is the business and care of the nation and not of individual states."

Mr. Hill thought New York should look out for itself.

The draft of the resolution as submitted recommended the support of the federal government "in all measures which will provide for adequate protection against any warlike aggression or attack from any quarter," and also urged every state to adopt laws of the character outlined.

CHINA COTTON MILLS ORDER MACHINERY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chinese government has decided to equip two cotton mills with American machinery and has placed orders with American manufacturers and builders for machinery and plants valued at more than $700,000. The action of the government is particularly gratifying to American manufacturers of textile machinery and power equipment because it was taken after a careful consideration of the claims of rival concerns in European countries, and because it means a royal entrance to a market that will be inviting for many years to come.

The desirability of manufacturing more cotton goods at home has long been urged by progressive Chinese. China itself is the largest market for cotton yarn in the world and the second largest market for piece goods, the imports of all cotton goods in 1913 being valued at no less than $133,000,000, a great part of which came from Japan and India. The government wishes to manufacture these goods at home and is taking an active part in establishing mills. There are now only 1,000,000 spindles in China, as compared with 2,500,000 in Japan, 38,000,000 in the United States and 52,000,000 in England. It is estimated that at present 25 to 30 more mills of 50,000 spindles each could find all the orders they could possibly fill.

Two new mills are to be erected at Shanghai and Tientsin, and the government is interested to the extent of 40 per cent of the capital involved. Each mill is to be equipped with 25,000 spindles, the order for which has been placed with the Saco-Lowell shops of Boston. The contract for power equipment for the two mills has also been placed in America and the actual superintendence will be American.

GEORGE ARLISS BEGINS HIS TOUR WITH "PAGANINI"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bringing the opening run of "Paganini," his new vehicle, to an end here Saturday night, George Arliss is now taking his characterization of the great Italian violinist through Michigan and Ohio for a week or so of one-night stands, followed by a run in Cincinnati. Originally no eastern tour was contemplated, but shortly before his departure Mr. Arliss told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that some time next month he expected to play in Boston.

In Edward Knoblauch's comedy, it would appear on the conclusion of the run here, Mr. Arliss has given to the stage a magnificent study and an incidental play. From his petulant entry to his lofty departure, Paganini it is that is before you, with never a dropping of the mask, no chink or cranny through which to glimpse the actor. Hard work produced perfection in a riot of contradictions and brought forth an intensely interesting figure. But the Arliss Paganini is a figure, hardly a man. The hero, to drop into stock phrases, of this play, is the violin. Thus Paganini sums it up: "I am the violin."

The play is founded on a moment when the springtime of affection questions the place of the master's violin. Paganini has been staying at the home of a wealthy Londoner during his concerts in the British capital. Charlotte Watson, the young daughter of the host, falls in love with his music. She is engaged to be married shortly to Joseph Strangford, a young captain of the Life Guards. Misunderstanding her feeling for the musician he grows wildly jealous. When he tells his aunt and uncle of Charlotte's new friend the plot is set in motion, for to make sure of Paganini's departure they drive him to the boat for France and pass the word to Charlotte's father that his guest has been making love to his daughter.

This domineering parent, whose chief interest in his child appears to be the large sum he spent on her education, bullyrags the girl until she is fairly convinced she does love the violinist, and the old Englishman caps it all by insisting that she hand over Paganini's farewell note. This contains only an innocent Latin offer to be of assistance. By this time Charlotte is quite sure she loves the maestro and that he loves her. Rather than bow to her father's demand she will fly to Paganini and so in her simple and pathetic, because so simple, inspiration she takes the Dover coach.

When the coach arrives at the ship hotel at Dover the little lady and her companion, an Italian woman, alight. Shortly after the chariot of Sir Richard and Lady Strangford, Joseph's helpful aunt and uncle, rolls in. The Italian stranger descends on Paganini, first with a demand that he take her back, next with a demand for their boy, and as he proves obdurate, finally with her real demand, more money. As she passes out of his life, his springtime enters. He is aghast. Fruitlessly he endeavors to persuade Charlotte to return to her father, and as a final expedient tells her of the Italian woman, his love for his son, now 8 years old, and his determination to remain free so that some day, when the woman's husband is out of the way, he can marry her and give a name to the "bambino."

Nothing deters Charlotte. She pictures to him how, under his tutelage, she will become a great singer, share his work and be his continual inspiration. Paganini resists the girl for her own sake, but persuasion heaped on persuasion avails nothing. She summons the Strangfords,—not, as Paganini had thought, to return to her home with them,—but to announce that she is going to France with the man she loves. The boat whistles and they are off for Calais.

The laughter and beauty of the delicate girl have made their impression on the musician. At her home and even at the starting of the channel ship he has been composing. In the inn at Calais the music comes back. He is lost in these elusive melodies. Arliss reached the height of his wonderful portrayal in the artist's agonized searching for that music.

Meantime the girl has grown sleepy, hungry and cold. Her sobbing finally brings the musician to her. Frantically he orders in wood and food. But he must write. "I'm so happy," she breathes. The composer already has pen on paper. "Shut the door," is his response.

Soon Charlotte's father and betrothed bluster in. Paganini protests that his love for the girl means more than anything else to him. The young captain denies it. With entirely unexpected insight he declares Paganini loves his violin most. Seizing it, he bids the artist choose between the violin and the girl. Cringing and fawning, the master loses no time in saving his "beloved" instrument from destruction. What had for the moment been clouded is now clear to him. He is artist entire, the young girl would live for him only so he could take her affection and write it into melody for the world, leaving her comfortless. Gently he points her way back to the young captain, and betakes himself, with a flourish, into the night, the winds and the stars, toward his Paris.

Such is the framework of Knoblauch's play. The quick turns, hot and cold, of the eccentric artist, the flurry of petulance at being crossed and quick repentance and lovable apology, the egotism, abstraction, volubility, abject sensitiveness to surroundings and utter unconsciousness of distraction, the artist conscious of his peculiarities and the hardship they work on others, eloquent, poetic, gesticulating—this Paganini of Arliss reads as a predominately great nature out of tune with its environment and at home only in its work. But judgment of the character depends on the point of view. If emphasis is laid on the petty qualities of the man, Paganini appears simply a very bad example of the artistic temperament. It will not be denied that Arliss has made an artistic success. If there remain something wanting in the remainder of the play, his Paganini will more than make up for this lack.

A thoroughly delightful performance was given by Margery Maude as Charlotte. Of equal worth was Dudley Digges' portrayal of Paganini's secretary. Edgar Kent was excellent as Sir Richard Strangford. Charles Harbury had the part of the London host, Paul Gordon the young life guardsman, Mrs. Arliss Lady Strangford, and Miss Florence Auer Paganini's Italian friend.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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3% per annum

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January 13th

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AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Report from New York says that the Lexington Avenue opera house, to secure which for stock company purposes John Craig has been in negotiation with those who control it, will become a motion picture theater soon.

Roi Cooper Megrue, author of "Under Fire," "Under Cover" and co-author with Walter Hackett of "It Pays to Advertise," has written a light comedy which Mr. Belasco is to produce and is collaborating with Irvin Cobb on a play of timely subject.

The dates of the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Plymouth theater, under direction of Edward Vroom, announced as Jan. 19 and 26, have been changed to Jan. 26 and Feb. 2.

MUSIC NEWS

It is said that Mme. Loupokova, who is playing at the Bandbox theater with the Washington Square players in New York, has been engaged to assist in the season of the Diaghileff ballet. Mme. Loupokova was a member of the original Diaghileff ballet that produced "The Fire Bird" of Stravinsky, the "Carnival," based on Schumann's piano piece of the same name, "Scheherazade" and other works in Paris in the spring of 1910. At that time one of her principal roles was Columbine in the "Carnival." She afterwards came to New York to dance in a Montgomery and Stone production and in 1914 gave up dancing to become an actress in the spoken drama.

Wagner's "Parsifal" is to be given at the Boston opera house on the afternoon of April 21 as a part of the Metropolitan opera season, probably with Mme. Melanie Kurt, and Messrs. Sembach and Whitehill in the leading roles. Arthur Bodanzky will conduct.

Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano who sang the title role in "Madam Butterfly" at the Boston opera house early in the season, is to appear in Tremont Temple on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14, with Miss Elvira Leveroni, contralto, George Baklanoff, baritone, and Jose Mardones, bass, assisting. The soprano will sing music from "Butterfly" and Japanese songs. The baritone will sing music from the Russian opera repertory and Russian songs. The bass will sing opera music and Spanish songs.

MR. DAMROSCH TO DIRECT "ELIJAH"

Walter Damrosch is to conduct "Elijah" on Braves field on May 28, according to arrangements just made by Samuel Kronberg, the manager of the enterprise. Karl Muck, who is at present away with the Boston Symphony orchestra on the monthly tour, was invited to conduct the performance, but he has telegraphed to the manager that he will not be able to accept the engagement.

ASSOCIATION GIVES PLAY

Members of the Jordan Marsh Company Mutual Aid Association presented the musical comedy, "The Beauty and the Bandit" in Jordan hall last night. The author is George Lowell Tracy, conductor of the former cadet and bank clerk entertainments. The play is to be repeated tonight. A chorus of about 30 women employees of the company contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening by their singing and dancing. Martha E. Handlin, Margaret A. Barry and Louis E. Studley did feature work that plainly pleased the audience. Bernard J. McCabe, A. Owen Clark, Jerome B. Look and J. Damon Elms, as a comedy quartet, proved popular.

OFFICERS RAISE RELIEF FUND

According to a report made at a meeting aboard the interned Kronprinzessin Cecilie yesterday afternoon, the officers of the German and Austrian liners interned in Boston have raised $8000 for relief work in Germany and Austria.

HACKETT-ALLEN "MACBETH" TO USE SPECIAL MUSIC

Mr. Hackett has made a special effort to provide a fitting musical setting for the production of "Macbeth" in which he and Miss Allen will appear at the Hollis Street theater for two weeks beginning Monday.

The chroniclers state that early productions of "Macbeth" were embellished with music. One says: "In 1672 Sir William Davenant produced 'Macbeth' at the Duke's theater, London, with alterations, amendments and new songs. The admirable music for these songs was composed by Matthew Locke, and amid all the mutations of musical taste it has retained its popularity, being always introduced in the representation of the tragedy at every liberally conducted theater."

Locke's music seems to have been in the form of songs, sung as solo, duet, trio or quartette. That for the Hackett-Allen production will be played by an orchestra under the baton of Gustav Hinrichs.

Mr. Hinrichs is credited with being the pioneer producer of German operetta in English in America. In the early 70s he was musical director at the Tivoli theater, San Francisco, where an operatic stock company was maintained. Soon after that he began to adapt operettas then running in Vienna, Berlin and other continental cities; these adaptations included "Die Fledermaus," "The Merry War," and "Fatinitza." Mr. Hinrichs was later an energetic worker with the National and Hinrichs grand opera companies. Mr. Hinrichs has prepared the score for the "Macbeth" production and will lead the augmented orchestra throughout the Boston engagement.

TROOPS SUPPRESSING YUNNAN UPRISING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch to the Chinese legation said Thursday the Chinese government has dismissed Tang Chi Yao and Jen O. Chen, respectively military and civil governors of Yunnan, for failure to prevent the uprising in that province.

"Gen. Tsao Kuen, with well trained troops, is making progress in the suppression work in Yunnan," the message added.

SUFFRAGE QUARTERS CHANGED

The new headquarters at 167 Tremont street, near Mason, were occupied yesterday by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. The entire second floor of the building has been taken. The Massachusetts association will keep its present headquarters, 585 Boylston street, adding the old Boston office. Neighborhood meetings will be inaugurated in all parts of Boston. A thorough-going enrollment campaign has already been started.

SHOE SALESMEN DINE

The Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association held its twenty-fifth annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night. Gregory E. Stone presided and the principal address was made by Dr. Livingston Perrin of Boston. The new officers are John E. McElaney, president; T. E. C. Johnson, vice-president; F. W. Stanton, secretary-treasurer.

JEWELERS ASSOCIATION DINES

The annual dinner of the Jewelers Association of Boston was held at the American House last evening. The association entertained as special guests Lawrence Percival and Edward Hardy of Boston, and Robert Hamilton and Frank Sherry of Providence.

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CONSTITUTION TO TIE NATIONS IS ADVOCATED

Robert Ludlow Fowler Asserts Federal Union of United States Proves Plan Feasible With Larger Governmental Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fitness of a constitution similar to that of the United States to serve for a number of associated nations was one of the topics touched upon in an address on public law in the United States, given by Robert Ludlow Fowler at the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

"It must, I think, be obvious," he said, "that the distinctive and leading characteristics of the public law of the United States are three: (1) The autonomy of the separate states composing the United States; (2) the comprehensive and perfect sovereignty of the great federal state in its own sphere of action; and (3) the permanent judicial mode for the arbitration of all disputes and controversies arising between the states of the Union or any of them, or between the great federal state and any of such states, if the federal state so elect. If there is anything whatever, then, in the public law of the United States which can be differentiated from the public law of other continents—and this is the theme prescribed for me at this time—it is disclosed in the three characteristics to which I have just referred.

"It would seem not irrelevant to this discussion to inquire what the public law of the United States is theoretically worth, if anything, to the world at large. Would it not seem to be this—that in any union or aggrandizement of states the local autonomy of the combined states must be scrupulously respected, in so far as is consistent with any union at all? But perhaps, after all, the supreme lesson taught by the constitution of the federal government of the United States is the importance it attached to arbitration. Differences between allies or among the states of a federal union or between the federal government and the governments of the states are inevitable, and such difference can be peacefully solved only by a permanent court of arbitration.

"It remains to notice," Mr. Fowler added, "that a federal constitution of government has the force and the quality of durability as well as other great merits. This the whole history of our government and nation exemplifies. The federal government of the United States has already outlived almost all the national governments of Europe. It has survived numerous forms of government in France and in almost all the other countries of Europe. England is not even an exception, for the government of the British Isles has undergone momentous changes of a far reaching kind since our federal government was formally erected. The English constitution of today is not that of 1787. During the period of its already long existence the government of the United States has, as the philosophic historian Freeman in his most valuable but fragmentary 'History of Federal Government' states, 'actually secured a greater amount of combined peace and freedom than was ever before enjoyed by so large a portion of the earth's surface.'"

BATES GRADUATE TO TEACH IN BOLIVIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WORCESTER, Mass. — The first of several school teachers from this country for Bolivia left Wednesday and he will be followed by about a dozen others who are to teach English and give to the Bolivian an insight into American methods in education and business. Burt L. Dexter of this city is the first to respond to the invitation from the South American republic for teachers. He has signed a five year contract with the Bolivian government and goes to the seat of the government at Sucre. He is a graduate of Bates College and since graduation has been learning American business methods in a mercantile establishment in this city. He sailed from New York Wednesday for Arequipa, Peru.

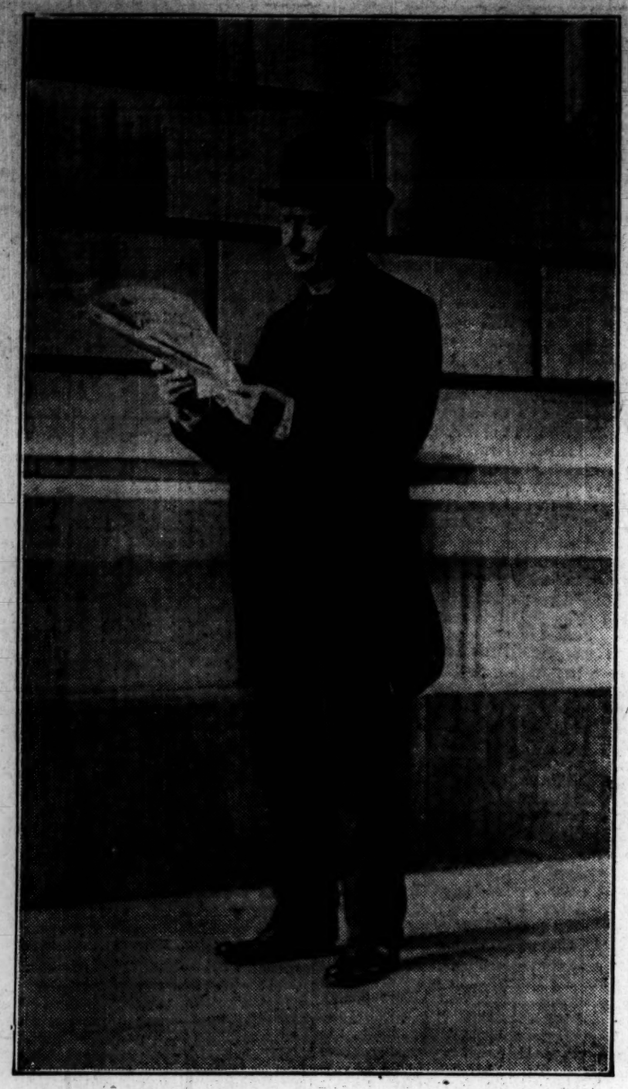
CONVENTIONS WILL ELECT DELEGATES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Delegates to the Democratic national convention do not have to run in state primaries, but must be elected by the state conventions of that party, according to a statement issued here Thursday by W. F. McCombs, national Democratic committee chairman.

"The plank adopted at the Democratic convention at Baltimore 'is not mandatory,'" Mr. McCombs said. "I doubt if delegates elected in a primary, where no provision is made in the state's primary law, would be seated by the convention."

SECRETARY REDFIELD COMING

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, will speak tomorrow at 1 o'clock to the Textile Club at a dinner at Young's hotel. Secretary Redfield will speak tonight in Providence and will arrive in Boston sometime Saturday morning. The Textile Club is largely made up of agents of New England cotton mills and officers of textile corporations who meet occasionally during the winter to hear addresses and exchange views on matters connected with the textile industry.



(Specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Theodore E. Burton

PUBLIC HEARING ON MERGING OF POSTOFFICES

Citizens to Express Opinions of Consolidation of Fenway and Back Bay Branches at City Hall Tomorrow at 10 A. M.

Boston citizens will be given an opportunity to express their views concerning the proposed consolidation of the Back Bay and the Fenway branch postoffices at a public hearing to be held in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall tomorrow at 10 a. m. Arrangements for the hearing were made instead of sending a local delegation to Washington to talk the situation over with the federal authorities.

Mayor Curley expected to go to Washington last night at the head of a delegation of business men to protest against the readjustment of Boston's postal system, which Postmaser Murray has been planning and which the postoffice department has approved.

Early in the afternoon the mayor conferred with the committee of the Fenway district which has been active in opposition to the new plan. He proposed to have the Washington hearing transferred to Boston. First Assistant Postmaster General Roper was asked over long-distance telephone to send an official to Boston to hear the protests.

Later Mayor Curley received the following telegram from Mr. Roper: "Confirming telephone conversation today, G. A. Leonard, representing department, will be at your office 10 a. m. Saturday to receive statements which any of your citizens may wish to make regarding proposed consolidated Back Bay and Fenway stations. The postmaster will accompany Mr. Leonard and will be prepared to give citizens benefit of any information he has relative to postal needs of your community. The committee may be assured that the department will give their statements made personally to its representative most careful consideration."

Mayor Curley will not attend tomorrow's meeting as he will be in New York.

Speaking of the consolidation of the Essex street and South station postoffices, Postmaster Murray said: "We are waiting for proposals for this work, which includes the building of a postoffice workshop at the South station.

"As postmaster of Boston I have nothing whatever to do with the contracting for the new station, that is a matter for the postoffice inspectors department alone.

"Only today Contractor Clarke stated that he had already spent about $10,000 on preparation for the new Huntington avenue station and Mr. Pierce, who owns the land, told Contractor Clarke that he would not release him from his agreement to buy the Huntington avenue land on which the postoffice building is to be erected for $25,000. This would tend to prove that the matter has gone too far to be held up by protests.

"Some capital has been made out of the fact that there has been no sale of land or passing of papers in the purchase of the Huntington-avenue site, but the fact remains Mr. Pierce has a signed agreement with Contractor Clarke, and that is sufficiently binding to hold him."

FORMER SENATOR BURTON TALKS ON TARIFF IN LOWELL

Addresses Board of Trade on Effect of European Conditions on American Industries

LOWELL, Mass. — Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio spoke before the Lowell Board of Trade Thursday evening at the Kasino, following his address at the Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon. Other speakers were Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France and John H. Fahey, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington.

Speaking on the topic of "The Public Man and the People," Mr. Burton deplored the tendency to attribute only ulterior motives to the man in public life. He continued in part as follows:

"What is most to be desired in this country is national efficiency. The interests of a great nation are distinct from and of more importance than the interests of any one individual. The right of the consumer should never be disregarded, but what is more important than that is the establishment and the maintenance of the production forces of society. That is the object which a nation should seek first of all.

"Our own country has become a great industrial nation. The supplies of food which we send abroad is diminishing year by year or in cycles of five or 10 years. It is true that we may raise more, but the proportion of that product which we can export is by no means as great as it was 30, 20, or 10 years ago. Again, if this free importation of articles from abroad is a good thing, it should become universal. It is not our statesman but the statesman of another country that determines the access to his markets. Suppose we can make an article a great deal cheaper than another country, and that other country should set up protective barriers against our exports? Would not that prove the theory of free trade to be a barren ideality?

"We have not the least realization of the importance of the events now pending. What is this war to mean to us and to the world? I have not the time to go into all the possible effects. But it may prove the greatest event since the Christian era; surpassing probably the fall of the Roman empire or maybe the discovery of America.

"We are bound to be a greater America. Let us be a better America. Let us be patriotic. Not merely in preparedness to take up arms, but by being active factors in the civic life of every community, every state and in the nation. Let us take a new interest in the cause of humanity and ask ourselves anew the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Let us have a new consciousness of what social classes owe to each other, the duty of the more fortunate to the less fortunate. Above all, let us stand by our government.

COL. ROOSEVELT WILL VISIT WEST INDIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will start on Feb. 15 for a trip to the West Indies, from which he will not return until April 1, was made Thursday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR PEACE IN PAN-AMERICA

Mr. Wilson Presents Before Scientific Congress a Program for the Elimination of All Doubt and Misunderstanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plea and a program for the elimination of all possibility of suspicion and misunderstanding between any of the American nations were voiced by President Wilson Thursday night in an address before the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

"This purpose," said the President, "will be accomplished by the states of America uniting and guaranteeing to each other, absolutely, political independence and territorial integrity.

"As a corollary to this," he continued, "they will settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible, and in a peaceable manner, exercising patience while the questions are pending: and furthermore, no state will permit any revolutionary expedition to be fitted out on its territory against any other country, or permit arms to be sent from its territory to a revolutionary faction in another country."

The plan is practically that which, according to unofficial reports, Secretary Lansing proposed informally a few days ago to the American ambassadors and ministers in Washington for the consideration of their governments.

President Wilson was introduced by Ambassador Suarez of Chile and Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil. The audience was composed principally of delegates to the congress. United States officials and their families. The assembly was in Continental Memorial hall.

"These are very practical ideas," said the President, "and I, for my part, believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for for many a generation."

He said the Monroe doctrine always had been and always would be maintained by the United States on her own authority, but that the doctrine did not disclose what attitude the United States would assume toward other nations of the hemisphere and in consequence the other nations had been distrustful of it. "That doubt must be removed," he said.

Enthusiastic applause from the delegates greeted the President's remarks.

"If nations are politically suspicious of one another, all their intercourse is embarrassed," said the President. "That is the reason, I take it, that your thoughts even during this congress, though the questions you are called to consider are apparently so foreign to politicals, have again and again been drawn back to the political inferences. The object of American statesmanship on the two continents is to see to it that American friendship is founded on a rock.

"Latterly, there has been a very frank interchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other sides of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful because based upon an increasingly sure appreciation of the spirit in which they were undertaken.

"These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own, into her legitimate own, in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them.

"I hope and I believe this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished in the first place by the states of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

"In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no state of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another state to be fitted out on its territory, and that they will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutionists against neighboring governments.

"You see what our thought is, gentlemen—not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American states are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in ferment, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another. It is just as much to our interest to assist each other to the orderly processes within our own borders as it is to orderly processes in our controversies with one another.

"These ideas are based, in the first place, so far as the stronger states are concerned, on the handsome principle of self-restraint and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based on the principles of absolute political equality among the states, equality of right, not equality of indulgence. They are based, in short, on the solid, eternal foundation of justice and humanity.

"No man can turn away from these things without turning away from the hope of the world. These are things, ladies and gentlemen, for which the world has hoped and waited with prayerful heart. God grant that it may be granted to America to lift this light on high for the illumination of the world."

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TURNING POINT SEEN IN AFFAIRS OF ARGENTINA

(Continued from page one)

party, called the Autonomista Nacional, which has governed the country since the '70s, has been supported by the great majority of the poorer and more sparsely populated states—Argentina being organized politically as a federal system analogous to that of the United States. This party represented the colonial thought and interests, rooted in the interior of the country, as against the more progressive thought and interests of Buenos Aires and the region fronting on the Atlantic.

In the last 20 years the population of the Buenos Aires region has increased very rapidly, some millions of Argentionos being former Europeans or sons of Europeans. This great mass of citizens, with modern and anti-colonial ideas, had remained until recently without active and effectual participation in the politics of the country.

Four years ago, yielding to the stress of public opinion, the government was obliged to sponsor a new electoral law, which made the compulsory military service lists the basis of suffrage. At the same time, the law was very carefully arranged to impede all fraud and make impossible the violation of the law.

Public opinion, said Dr. Ingenieros, received the law with enthusiasm and in March, 1912, the country witnessed for the first time an experiment in genuine democracy. he Conservative party was greatly surprised to learn, as the returns came in, that the parties most radically opposed to the government had won a decisive victory in Buenos Aires and the states of the littoral. The Radical party and the Socialist party obtained in this one election a third of the seats in the federal Parliament, in which until that time they had not so much as one deputy.

In successive elections, this new situation has accentuated itself. The Socialist party recently won in the federal capital and the Radical party, moreover, won in the most highly developed provinces of the republic. The old Conservative party (which formerly was divided into several sections) is trying now to unify itself in order to resist the advance of the Radical party, but the most recent local elections, held in a number of states a little more than a month ago, have been won again by the Radicals.

These are the facts, continued Dr. Ingenieros, which make it practically certain the presidency will pass this time to an opposition party, which will have gained it in a peaceful and genuinely democratic contest.

The consequences of these events will naturally be of much importance. According to Professor Ingenieros, they will mark the end of the Spanish colonial system in the Argentine republic, or at least in the greater part of the country.

It is apt to be said in the Argentine that the Radical party has no experienced statesmen and no well defined program. These observations are to a certain degree justified. But the Radical party answers that its men have not yet been tried in the government and that the program of the party will consist simply in respecting and obeying the constitution.

This last point of view is purely political; but in our times, observed Dr. Ingenieros, it is not admissible that a party should take the government without defining its economic, religious and social ideas. These three observations are points of much insistency on the part of the Socialist party, which contests with the Radical the majorities of the federal capital and seeks by all means to force it to adopt a concrete program.

At all event it may be said that genuine democratic customs have been implanted at last in the Argentine in such a manner that a reaction againt electoral freedom is no longer possible.

It is very important to point out that these internal changes will have no influence on the international policy of the Argentine. All the parties are pacifist. This is natural because the country has no issue of importance with any of its neighbors. They have all been eliminated by arbitration, the decisions having been scrupulously respected. Argentina has no enemies; all its neighbors are its friends.

In regard to Pan-Americanism, which is so much discussed nowadays, Argentina has left no doubt about its position. It regards the common action of all the countries of America as very advantageous. It favors a court of arbitration to decide all questions and is absolutely opposed to European intervention, direct or indirect, in the affairs of America. At the same time, Argentina has said, apropos of the Mexican question, that the friendly intervention by some American countries in others must have as its first condition absolute respect for the national sovereignty of each country.

It is certain that this international conduct will not be modified by the great changes which are being effected in domestic politics. It is easy to understand, concluded Professor Ingenieras, that everything is tending to make closer every day the political, economic and social relations between Argentina and the United States.

YALE ALUMNI FUND OF YEAR ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—During the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 4162 persons contributed $90,683.24 to the Yale University alumni fund, according to the annual report made public Thursday. Including interest on the principal fund, the total receipts for the year were $124,508.56.

In the last 25 years the net receipts of the fund were $1,429,604.83, of which $632,137.80 has been given to the university for income. The principal fund on July 1, 1915, was $707,466.94.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALLED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Republican state central committee decided to hold one state convention instead of two, as had been tentatively considered, says the Oklahoman. The date for the state convention is set, in the resolutions adopted, for the third Tuesday in March, and Oklahoma City is the place where such convention is to be held.

PAN-AMERICANS' THIRD CONGRESS TO BE IN LIMA

Peruvian Capital Chosen for the Next Meeting Place — Cuba Forgoes Invitation When Chile Shows Favor to Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lima, Peru, was chosen Thursday afternoon as the meeting place of the next Pan-American Scientific Congress. It will be in 1921, the centenary of Peru's independence.

The proposal that the meeting be in Lima came from Ambassador Suarez, chairman of the delegation of Chile. It was regarded as significant of growing friendship between the two countries, which have had a boundary question since the war of 1879. Recently there has been much talk in both countries of exchanging ministers again. Neither country now maintains a legation in the other.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban minister and chairman of the Cuban delegation, announced that the Cuban delegation had intended to ask that the next Congress be held in Havana, but that in view of the friendly attitude toward Peru shown by Chile in proposing Lima as the place of meeting, it would refrain from giving the congress an invitation to meet in Havana for its third sitting.

HORSE SHOW ENDS

The annual charity horse show held in the Park riding academy, closed last night with Miss Dorothy Forbes' Secret the champion harness horse of the show. Secret also won in the class for single harness horses and took first place in the harness tandem class, with Silence as Mate. Miss Forbes drove her own horses throughout the show. Bold Elsen, the only other competitor for the harness horse supremacy, was reserve winner. The championship for the best park or road hack from a Boston stable, ridden by an amateur, was won by Kingfisher, owned and ridden by Miss Amy Peabody. Lookout, owned by Andrew Adie and ridden by Miss Rosamond Adie, captured second place in the event. A speedy polo match was offered last night by the Rhode Islanders and troop B of the Massachusetts cavalry, the former team winning a second victory over the Bostonians by a score of 3 to 2.

FUSILIER VETERANS ELECT

Maj. James W. H. Myrick was reelected commander of the Fusilier Veterans at the annual meeting last night. Other officers are Charles H. Rogers, captain; Charles H. Brown, lieutenant; second company, Thomas H. Williams, captain; Frank R. Holmes, lieutenant; third company, Adam Reinhard, captain; H. S. Hathaway, lieutenant; fourth company, J. W. Miller, captain; Charles H. Bradley, lieutenant; trustee of permanent fund, Maj. W. H. Phinney; paymaster, Capt. John P. Murray.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

The "Gardocom" with skirt down or turned

Garments That Are Practical and Pretty

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON, England—In these days when women are filling every moment with work of some kind, and are taking up activities hitherto unexplored, it is refreshing to find some one who has given thought to the needs of women who work. A visit to Mrs. Oliver, Ltd., Bond street, proved of interest in connection with this, for she has designed garments which combine refinement and practical use.

The first of these, which is shown in the accompanying illustration and named the "Gardocom," is an ideal garment, not only for gardening, for which it was originally intended, but for any kind of activity necessitating freedom of movement. Beside combining inner and outer garments, it has a short skirt which looks equally well turned up or down, the whole kept securely in position with businesslike straps, and also given a generous supply of large pockets, arranged so as not to impede movement; there is a hip pocket, easily reached, and just large enough to hold a handkerchief. Shower-proof cravenette, workman's jean and other serviceable washing materials are used for this garment, making it light and comfortable. The blouse worn with it is in a special make of waterproof tussor, lined with nuns' veiling; this, in various shades, forms a welcome relief to the somber tone of the cravenette. The last item to complete the outfit is a specially designed cap of the same material used for the skirt. In shape it is a close-fitting turban; two long winglike folds of material start from an ornament in the front, and, when fastened with a strap, have only the appearance of soft folds; but, if desired, the clasp may be undone and the folds fastened under the chin. The effect is much like certain headdresses seen in old Egyptian pictures. A feature of this cap is its simple adjustment.

There is also a sun hat called the "Olva," somewhat on the lines of a sunbonnet, yet leaving the face and front of the neck quite free; it has a brim rolled off the face in front, a close-fitting crown, and well cut drapery at the back of the neck. It would prove a welcome addition to a traveler's wardrobe, and in soft taffeta, suède or any of the bright velour ratines would be attractive for motoring. It is made with a band of elastic at the back of the head, to insure a close, comfortable grip.

Another novelty is a gardening overall, equally useful for packing or for any occasion which demands a practical apron. Another overall is on the lines of a shepherd's smock, completely covering the gown. The material, a fine white linen, does not crush easily; this is smocked in bright geranium, and has a good supply of flat pockets. A narrow suède belt, in geranium, can, if desired, hold the fullness loosely at the waist. In smoke blue, smocked with brown, or brown and lettuce green, this overall looks well.

There are some delightful woolen specialties, unusually light in weight but very warm. Entirely handwoven and dyed to true flower colorings—blue, geranium, green, brown and many others—the weaving of them forms the chief industry in an English village. The scarfs made of this wool are attractive, being exceptionally long and thick. There are some sport coats, too, in this same fine wool, all their edges, as well as the little rolled back collar and cuffs, finished with a pretty fringe and hemstitch of wool. These are made on good lines and include one in unusual jersey style, the front left opening in a V, and being held together with woolen cords.

The hats deserve a word, those designed for hard country wear being really becoming as well as practical, and in each case there is given some finishing touch of color which lifts the hat out of the ordinary style.

The Dress League Conferences

Women no longer feel that they must do exactly as others do in matters of the wardrobe; they are feeling the need for greater individuality in dress. The Dress League exists to bring together as many women as possible who think alike in regard to the changing fashions, and whose influence may serve to secure simpler and more permanent styles in ready-made dresses to meet the needs of busy women. The aim is to establish a fund for free lectures on beauty, simplicity and economy in dress, to be given in working girls' clubs, social settlements and elsewhere. Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson, the director of the league, has been asked to form similar leagues in San Antonio, Tex., and in Des Moines, Ia., and inquiries have come from other cities.

The meetings of the Dress League for the season will be conducted by Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, on two Mondays and Wednesdays in January, at 3:30 o'clock. The subjects are:

Jan. 10—"What Colors to Wear, and Why," illustrated with large doll models and fabrics.

Jan. 12—"Individual vs. Standardized Dress for Women." Mrs. Carson's Penelope gown, the Polymuriel from New York, and other simple original models by Boston designers will be shown.

Jan. 17—"How to Choose a Hat," demonstrated with drawings, hats and living models. Mrs. Carson will be assisted by an artistic designer.

Jan. 19—"The Well Dressed Woman," treated from the viewpoint of different incomes.

Each lecture will be followed by free discussion, questions being urged. The meetings will be open to the public. A membership ticket costing $1 will admit to the course; a single admission will be 50 cents.

The same course will be repeated on four evenings in April for the benefit of women who are employed during the day, on condition that 50 applications are made to Mrs. Carson at the Hotel Brunswick on or before March 15.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Word Changes

My whole (and its value was not known of yore),
But behead and transpose me, I'm what you devour;
Transpose me again, of a ship's crew I'm one;
Once more transpose me, my high mood is done.

In four-fifths of my whole my best point you see,
Which, when transposed, accommodation will be.
Again take four fifths of my whole, and you'll find
I'm part of a ship—not before, not behind.

Now take three fifths of my whole, and once more
What yesterday all did at breakfast, I'm sure.
This being transposed,— be sure you are right,—
Will name what all do at supper each night.

Once more take three fifths, I'm at your door found.
Again take three fifths, and I'm all the world round.
And last, four fifths of my whole doth convey
Great loads on the road. I've no more to say. —Youth's Companion.

Answer to Riddles: I. The letter "e." II. Hay. III. A secret. IV. Money.

Pioneer Clothing

In the early days of the United States those residing in the West had to put up with all sorts of queer makeshifts, for there were no factories and shops where clothing, furniture and the like could be made. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, in her new book, tells us about the funniest kind of home-made clothes imaginable. She says that she herself was quite delighted and felt very grown up indeed when she received her first formal call from a very tall young fellow of the neighborhood, who was also lanky and awkward in his movements. Two other boys were there, friends of her elder sisters. She says that the visitor's costume, like himself, left much to be desired.

"He wore a blue flannel shirt and a pair of trousers made of flour bags. Such trousers were not uncommon in our region," she continues, "and the boy's mother, who had made them for him, had thoughtfully selected a nice clean pair of sacks. But on one leg was the name of the firm that made the flour—A. and G. W. Green—and by a charming coincidence A. and G. W. Green happened to be the two young men who were calling on my sisters! On the back of the bags, directly in the rear of the wearer, was the simple legend, '96 pounds'; and the striking effect of the young man's costume was completed by a bright yellow sash which held his trousers in place."

Ways to Serve Macaroni and Spaghetti

Few housekeepers think seriously of macaroni or spaghetti as a main dinner dish to replace occasionally the roast, steak or chop. Yet there are no two articles of food that adapt themselves more readily to a variety of pleasing combinations with meats or other foods.

There are many kinds of macaroni and spaghetti offered in the shops today besides those long familiar to us. For instance, the green macaroni colored with spinach and the red colored with tomato are both very decorative as well as tasty in soups or vegetable dishes; then there are several new features in fancifully cut macaroni products suitable for children's soups, of which the little cornettes, mignonettes, crowns, stars, melon seeds and alphabetical letters in two sizes are unique. The imported Swiss macaronis, spaghettis and vermicellis are especially delicate, as they are made without eggs; their quality cannot be surpassed, and so highly are they esteemed that some of our foremost chefs are now using them in dessert dishes The very finest vermicelli rejoices in the name of "Angel's Tresses," and all the Swiss products are known as "Pâtés Regime."

There are a few important rules in cooking macaroni products which must be followed if the proper results are to be attained. Macaroni must always be dropped into boiling salted water, and the water kept boiling constantly and evenly during the 15 or 20 minutes required to cook it thoroughly. It should then be thrown into a strainer and cold water poured over it to prevent the mass from sticking together. After this blanching, the macaroni can be combined with any other foods or sauces for which the recipe may call. The water in which the macaroni was boiled may be turned into the stock pot for future soup making.

The recipes for the following dishes have been compiled with the thought of making the dish, in most cases, a substitute for the main meat dish of the meal; they are much more economical.

Macaroni with Spinach—Have ready boiled and blanched a package of macaroni broken into short lengths. Wash thoroughly two quarts of spinach and boil it in the usual way; when done, drain it carefully, chop very fine, drain it again, then pan it in butter. Place the macaroni on a hot platter, turn the spinach in the center of it, dust the top with pepper and salt, pour over all a gill of melted butter, and sprinkle the top with a little freshly grated parmesan cheese.

Macaroni Shrimp Sauce—Boil and rinse the macaroni in the usual way. Have ready a rich shrimp sauce made as follows: Melt, but do not brown, enough butter to make three quarters of a cup, add to it a dessertspoon of chutney sirup and a dash of cayenne pepper. Shell and break into small pieces enough freshly boiled shrimp to fill a cup. Turn the macaroni on to a hot platter; pour the sauce over it, the shrimp having been heated in it. Garnish the dish with toast sippets, thinly brushed over with anchovy paste. Serve small hot biscuits with it and cucumbers in French dressing.

Macaroni Potroast—Take a good piece of bottom round and with a sharp larding needle lard it thickly with macaroni, drawing the pieces well through and leaving the ends sticking out on either side. Place the meat on a thick, white porcelain plate that has been rubbed with a bud of garlic, then covered with thin slices of pickled pork. Put all into a potroast pot and cover it with a big onion sliced thin, a sliced carrot, some chopped celery, a small can of tomatoes, one bay leaf, four cloves, a bunch of sweet herbs, a cup of vinegar and a quart of boiling water, and cook tightly covered. After it has cooked a couple of hours, add pepper, salt, and two dozen raisins. Do not let the water cook out, but add a little if necessary. Have ready a package of macaroni boiled and blanched in the usual way and cover the bottom of the serving platter with it, placing the meat on top. Strain the gravy and thicken it with a little butter and flour rubbed to a paste; add a dozen stoned raisins and a teaspoon of sugar, turn a little over the meat and the rest into a hot tureen. When the meat is sliced it shows the rings of macaroni with which it was larded. It is a decorative dish as well as an appetizing one.

Baked Spaghetti—Boil, drain and blanch a package of spaghetti. Add to it a gill of melted butter, pepper, salt, juice of a large onion, and three quarters of a cup of grated cheese. Fill the center of a crown roast with the spaghetti mixture and bake in the oven 30 to 40 minutes.

Using Up Broken Holiday Candies

If there happens to be a superabundance of holiday candy in the house, do a little experimenting with these leftover sweets. For instance, chocolate creams that have become a trifle hard, nut brittles that have lost their original crispness, broken candy canes and other odds and ends can be utilized in a number of ways.

A delicious cake frosting is made from melted chocolate bonbons by placing all the available chocolate creams, fudge or any confection made of fondant, in a boiler, or in a saucepan, set in a larger one filled with boiling water. Two cups of candy will make sufficient frosting to cover a dozen little cakes or will answer for a small layer cake. By stirring and mashing the candy it will soon soften into a delicious mixture of flavors, and, when at the proper consistency to spread, it should be removed from the fire and used at once. If any nut candy is at hand, pound it to a powder and sprinkle over the smoothly spread icing. This melted candy is also excellent to serve with ice cream or cold desserts, being similar to the popular hot fudge sauce.

Glacé nuts and all the crisp nut candies make good accessories for ice cream. They should be run through a grinder or pounded to a powder. In this form they may be used as an ingredient to any cold dessert and are practically the same as the praline powder sold for this purpose, giving a delicious flavor of caramelized sugar and nuts. This powder is added to partially frozen ice cream or whipped into cream used for garnishing. An easy way of introducing this flavor into a frozen dessert is to serve ice cream in individual cases or glasses. Make a deep cavity in the center of each with a warm teaspoon, and fill the space with whipped cream and chopped nut candies. Sprinkle the top with ground nut brittle and garnish the center with a small red candy and two leaves cut from Turkish paste.

Crushed peppermint stick candy added to partly frozen vanilla ice cream is another novelty which provides a way to use candy leftovers to good advantage. The crushed peppermint candy is also good sprinkled over the top of each portion of ice cream or over the white icing of small cakes.

As a decoration for little cakes, cut in halves a number of large chocolate cream peppermints so that each half shall appear like a flat circle of cream within a rim of chocolate. Place cut side up in the center of little spice cakes or, if used on light cakes, place the candy circles with the chocolate side uppermost. Put in the oven for a minute or two until the candy begins to melt. Large cakes may be effectively garnished with designs carried out in thinly sliced bonbons, or with leaves and berries stamped from colored Turkish pastes and other soft, jellied candies.

Marshmallows, fruit pastes, jelly gum drops and other similar sweets are decorative with cold desserts, such as bavarian cream, charlotte russe or snow pudding. They are also excellent used in connection with fancy desserts made with a foundation of lemon jelly. The bits of candy may be stirred through the jelly while it is becoming firm, or the candy may be used in a carefully arranged design while the jelly is still soft. In all these ways the introduction of the candy adds a flavor quite out of the ordinary as well as furnishing a decorative feature when the dessert is served.

Small quantities of the fruit paste and marshmallows make an excellent addition to a fruit salad to serve at a somewhat heavy dinner. Diced pineapple, grapefruit and orange pulp provide the best mixture for this purpose. Serve with French dressing, substituting lemon juice for the customary allowance of vinegar.

Satin Boots for Evening

The shoe shops are showing satin boots in all the evening colors for wear with dance frocks and in beautiful brocades as well, says the Ottawa Citizen.

New Phonograph Cabinets

A phonograph in new setting is a reproduction of a console, the phonograph hidden inside the table. The top need be raised only to change the disks. The sound is emitted by opening a small door at one side of the console. The horn is within the compartment on this side, and is formed by a spruce sounding board and the curvature of the wood, combined with metal of that composition fror which pipe organ tubes are manufactured. There are about 20 different cases that are all on lines of artistic merit, and special designs may be had to correspond to the furnishing of any room. All kinds of woods are used for the various models of all makes from mahogany with satinwood inlay to painted satinwood.

A Jabot From a Collar

Another use for the flat Dutch collar of value is to make it into a jabot. This will require no cutting at all. The collar should be gathered or pleated at the center of the back and the two pointed ends turned directly underneath. It is then hung from the front of a stock collar. Of course, a soft collar of lace or lace-trimmed batiste will fill in this purpose best.—Philadelphia North-American.

The Pioneer Block Center

The vision and initiative of one woman have brought about one solution of a problem which all America's great cities are facing. Public playgrounds have proved their worth; since municipal playgrounds were established, juvenile delinquency has decreased and the children have been happier and better cared for. "Our children must have room," is the cry of the mothers. They themselves are dissatisfied with the doorstep and fire escape as recreation grounds; they want their children to be able to play, away from the noise and dust of the street and its traffic.

A lady, sitting in a lofty office of the New York municipal building, gazed over the Hudson, past the Statue of Liberty, and on to the immigration quarters at Ellis island. She was seeking a way to immediately help and find proper recreation for the strangers who come through that portal.

"Do you know the Block Center?" asked the man in the swivel chair.

"No, Mr. Commissioner; I do not."

"Then go and see it, by all means."

She made her way past stables and crowded tenements, through the East side until she came to 318 East Twenty-fourth street, near the East river. Over the door, a sign read: "Block Center and Playground."

The bell was answered by a kindly little woman who said: "You need not ring here; everybody's welcome." She led the way to Mrs. Robert G. Clarkson, who is in charge of the playground. She is the originator of the Block Center, adviser and friend of scores of East Side mothers. About three years ago she realized the need for neighborhood work, and resolved to find a way to give the children a place to play.

Mrs. Clarkson watched for her opportunity, rented a small building with a backyard, and went to reside on the East side. The yard formed the beginning of the playground inside, the rooms were modestly fitted up as club rooms. A room on the first floor, overlooking the playground, is Mrs. Clarkson's living room, where she receives any neighborhood residents seeking help and advice.

It did not take long to convince the mothers that it is better to have their children in the playground than on the street. The one backyard playground now takes in five yards, and it is usually crowded with boys and girls rejoicing in the freedom of out-of-doors. The desired apparatus has been given by friends; a sand box, swings, a basketball, a big arc light. Neighbors came to help, bearing hammers and saws; a young woman offered herself as supervisor.

The playground and clubhouse belong to the people of that block, and the responsibility of the success of the new institution rests with them. Each child, if a member of the club, pays a cent a day for its privileges, or 5 cents a week. Sewing classes, visiting committees, reading classes, literary clubs, dancing classes, and many such helpful activities have been organized. Mothers and fathers are just as welcome as children, and with all the clubhouse and playground are influences towards order, efficiency, respect for all, and higher ideals for humanity.

The captain of the East Twenty-second street police station says it has been a success—that since the Block center was established there has been better order, better community understanding, a cleaner neighborhood, and more fun for the boys and girls. The police are glad that Block center No. 2 has just been formally opened at 409 East Twenty-second street.

Housekeeping a Profession

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives League, believes that housekeeping could and should be put on a business basis. Recently a lady belonging to the league said to Mrs. Heath: "My husband could run my home better than I can." And when asked why, she answered: "Because he would run it just as he runs his own business." Surely there is no reason why women cannot be just as businesslike as men.

The first requirement is the systematizing of the day's work; there should be regular hours for certain duties. Make a list of everything that you wish to accomplish during the day, putting the more important at the head. Study this list carefully; then start out to work, checking off each duty as it is finished. If at the end of the day there are still items unchecked they should merely be allowed to wait over until the following morning. Women should drop their work at the close of the day just as a business man should leave his behind him when he closes his desk. "Women are people," and they need not heed the old saying: "Woman's work is never done." Since it rests with women to administer the funds for the family—since it is their duty to see that the family are clothed, housed, fed and educated—women owe it to themselves to look upon their housekeeping as a business, and to systematize each department of it for the better economy of time and funds.

Warm the Flour

Set the flour on the top of the warming oven of the range the night before baking. Warm flour will make the bread rise more quickly.

Giving Presents to Children

A lady who has occasion often to give presents to children believes that it is a mistake to choose too childish things. Just as children object to being talked or written down to, they dislike being given things that either they have or would like to have outgrown. Children understand and appreciate much more and much better than their elders imagine.

Children of all time have loved dressing themselves up in grown-ups' clothes and parading about in them; the day when he dons long trousers is anticipated by the boy, just as his sister is impatient to turn up her hair. Children want to feel themselves "grown up."

A 7-year-old boy was once presented with an attache case, which is very popular with grown persons. The cases have little pockets for carrying writing paper, pens, pencils and other belongings, and are most convenient to use while shopping or in traveling to and from an office. The boy was delighted and honored; he could not express his thanks, but he has illustrated it by making that attache case his inseparable companion year in and year out. It has also been discovered that little girls like grown-up presents, too,—bows or ribbons, an article for desk or dressing table, a notebook with addresses to be filed in, a book or a picture. Probably children would be better pleased with their presents if their older friends gave them more what they would like to have themselves.

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AGAINST PUTTING AN EMBARGO ON WAR MUNITIONS

Congressman Gardner Replies to Those Who Would Stop Sales of Arms to Allies—Contrary to U. S. Policy, He Says

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In answer to arguments advanced by Senator Hoke Smith and by German sympathizers and pacifists for an embargo on shipments of arms and war munitions to the Allies, Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts today declared that should the European conflict end now it would be an inconclusive peace, which would mean another war. "Peace in Europe today," said Mr. Gardner, "would be nothing but an armed truce—a mere breathing space."

Nor did Mr. Gardner approve of stopping the war "with the plunder in Germany's grasp," and urged that the United States should not "encourage pillage, savagery and infidelity by showing the world that a nation may violate every law and yet be a gainer thereby." Another year of warfare would be bad enough, said Mr. Gardner in conclusion, but "the subversion of democracy in Europe would be worse." Mr. Gardner said, in part:

"On Aug. 12, 1915, Secretary Lansing communicated to the Austrian government his reasons for upholding the legality, morality and wisdom of permitting American citizens to export munitions of war to the European belligerents. No statement of the case could be more convincing or more complete. Let me read you a few lines from Secretary Lansing's letter: "The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war."

That is a good stout statement taken from this government's reply to Austria five months ago. Has anything happened to change the situation in 150 days? Yes, indeed; Congress has assembled and three groups of men are demanding the enactment of a law to stop the export of war material, a law prescribing an embargo, as it is called. The German-American demands the embargo out of love for the fatherland, the cotton king joins in the chorus out of love for mammon and the pacifist adds his hallelujah. I think the German-American is the best man of them all. Frankly he demands that we shall balance by legislation an inequality achieved by Great Britain's triumph over Germany at sea. His reasoning is simple and from his point of view it is sound. "Ammunition," says he, "helps the Allies, so, by hook or by crook, by laws or by strikes, by gold or by dynamite, by torpedo or by mine, let us do what we can to keep ammunition from reaching our enemies."

But our pacifist friend! See where his doctrine is carrying him! His hatred of militarism would halt the very arms which are striving to destroy militarism. If he had his way he would lessen the only force which stands between him and the tender mercies of armed autocracy.

Arcticle 7 of the Hague convention No. V. of 1907 reads as follows: "A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or a fleet."

The United States, Germany and Austria, each ratified that agreement on Nov. 27, 1909. That sentence concludes the whole argument so far as the strict legality of munition exports is concerned. So much is admitted by Austria and not denied by Germany. But neither Germany nor Austria admits that this agreement was intended to cover munition exports of such vast dimensions as we are beginning to ship. Considering the Austrian and the German protest together, here is what I believe to be a fair statement of the case of the central powers: They hold that, notwithstanding any right to sell ammunition to belligerents which American citizens may enjoy, clearly the American government has the authority to prevent the exercise of that right if it so desires. In the opinion of both Germany and Austria, article 7 of Hague conventions V. (1907) was not meant to cover vast increases in production or to protect new industries such as the new American war material industry. On the contrary, that article, they say, was designed solely for the protection of industries already existing in times of peace. Furthermore, from the central powers' point of view, the amount of American war material exported is growing so large as to be of substantial weight in the international scale and thus the neutrality of the United States is in fact impaired. In view of the circumstance that only the Allies are in a position to insure delivery, the view taken by the American government that its citizens are as willing to sell arms to one belligerent as to another is dismissed as theoretical.

Both Germany and Austria point out the possibility of bringing the Allies to terms by the menace of an embargo. In answer to our contention that Germany herself has been notorious as a seller of munitions of war to belligerents, Ambassador Bernstorff makes the not very clear contention that these sales were conducted in competition with other nations, whereas at the present time the United States alone among neutrals is in position to furnish war material in vast quantities.

The Bernstorff letter is in direct conflict with Germany's official note of Dec. 15, 1914, in which the imperial German government stated that under the general rules of international law, "no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory." After two years' consideration, she signed an explicit declaration approving munition exports.

I confess that I am a good deal puzzled to understand just why the export of war material in large quantities should be held to be an unneutral act while the export of war materials in small quantities is held to be a neutral act. The fact that the exporter in one case more than in the other contributes to his customer's success has nothing to do with the question.

The pacifist presents the view that abundant ammunition postpones the termination of the war. It is quite true that if one combatant is plentifully supplied with ammunition, while the other combatant is entirely destitute of ammunition, the war is sure to end quickly. So, in the name of humanity the pacifists propose to secure for Germany the undisturbed possession of the helpless nation which she has so wantonly invaded. So far as we can do so, the hands of the Allies are to be tied and we are to help the pillager retain his booty.

Ever and anon a feeble cry goes up that the private soldiers want to end the war. Yes, each soldier wants the war to end, always provided that his own side is victorious. If it is true that the rank and file are fighting against their will, how is it that 3,000,000 or more British have voluntarily joined the colors?

There is a certain class which can see no distinction between an offense against civilization and an offense against private property. Germany has violated international law, and so has England, we are told. Therefore both nations ought to be treated in the same way. Turn back and note the newspaper headlines for the last few months. You will find that hitherto we have punished Great Britain more severely than we have punished Germany. If the Washington correspondents are good judges, our notes to Germany were friendly and our note to Great Britain was sharp. But Germany has made amends, we are told. What amends, pray? Count von Bernstorff sent an offhand note to Secretary Lansing disavowing the Arabic attack. In this note and another he tells us that "liners" are to be warned before they are torpedoed. No promise is made as to the safety of the passengers, no indication is vouchsafed that any merchant ships except "liners" will receive warning.

There is still a long, long way to travel between Count Bernstorff's personal Arabic note to Secretary Lansing and our promise to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for the Lusitania. The William P. Frye, the Falaba, the Gulflight, the Orduna, the Nebraskan, the Hesperian, the Cushing, the Armenian, the Arabic—I am not sure that we ought to be especially proud when we note how eagerly official Washington seems to accept each unconvincing explanation of the destruction of these ships. If I were President, I think I should prefer to settle some of those questions with Germany before I proceeded to impose an embargo for her especial benefit.

Secretary Lansing in his August letter to the Austrian government says: "The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

Great Britain claims the right to prevent supplies from reaching Germany. We can hardly blame her for that. That is what a navy is for. Just as an army besieges a city so a navy beleaguers a country. The purpose in both cases is to force a surrender as a result of hunger and privation. Nothing so surely as hunger arouses the civil population and the army alike to demand relief. So the Germans found, when in 1871 Paris surrendered, because of lack of food.

The puzzle of neutral trade is how to separate the genuine from the spurious. If, in her eagerness to tighten her hold on Germany, Great Britain has encroached on our rights, she certainly should make us ample reparation. I am quite clear, however, that an embargo on our own exports cannot be regarded as a wise measure of retaliation, if retaliation is to be our policy. It is entirely certain that the evanescent evils arising from a temporarily restricted market for beef and copper and cotton are not to be compared with the fundamental evils incident to the passage of this legislation.

The issue between military autocracy and democracy must be fought out or the world will have no lasting harmony.

Mr. Gardner was vigorously criticized after his speech by Representatives Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin. The former, senior Republican member of the foreign affairs committee, said:

"The speech, in a neutral country, was as violent an attack upon Germany as could have been made in the British Parliament."

LIVE STOCK MEN TO GO TO EL PASO

EL PASO, Tex.—Eight thousand invitations have been mailed from the office of Secretary Tomlinson of the American National Live Stock Association for the convention to be held here Jan. 25, 26 and 27. The National Sheep Growers' Association will meet here at the same time, says a special to the Dallas News.

HEAVIEST YEAR'S COINAGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Coins to the value of nearly $50,000,000 were made at the government's money factory in this city last year, says the North American. This is the heaviest year's coinage in the history of the United States mint.

DETAINED SHIPS AROUSE DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Export Freight Situation Is Laid Not so Much to the British Blockade as to the Sinking of Boats by Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the Walsh resolution, asking an inquiry into the export freight congestion at New York and other ports, brought into the Senate again today discussion of the British blockade and submarine warfare. Senator O'Gorman said illegal British interference with American shipping was partly responsible for the freight situation, 200 neutral ships having been taken out of commission in the past 16 months by the British order-in-council, which order, he said, had been declared illegal by the American state department.

Senator Nelson was on his feet instantly to challenge the truth of the assertion, declaring that not the British blockade but the activity of German submarines had put neutral ships out of commission. "It is not true that 200 neutral ships have been put out of commission by the blockade," he said. "Every Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Dutch ship, from a motor boat up, is as busy as it can be. But more neutral freight boats have been sunk by these 'underground' torpedo boats than British ships."

Senator Nelson said that most detained neutral ships were held at Kirkwall just long enough to search for contraband, then released.

Senator O'Gorman then changed his assertion to say that at different times, during the past 16 months, 200 boats had been detained, in some cases for months.

Senator Walsh re-presented a letter to the interstate commerce commission from Howard Elliott, president and chairman of the New Haven road, describing the difficulty encountered by the road in handling export business, and asking the commission, as the "representative of both the people and the railroads," to make recommendations for relief of the situation.

Senator Walsh said 150,000 cars were tied up in New York yards Dec. 25—a train that would reach from New York to Chicago—and some 2,000,000 bushels of grain held in Baltimore. Reasons given for the situation were: Withdrawal from commerce of interned German ships; diversion of ships of Great Britain, France and Italy to the munition trade, and away from general trade; interference with shipping by activities of belligerents; inadequate American merchant marine.

FORUM TELLS OF COMING EVENTS

The forum of the East Boston school center, which was modeled after the Ford Hall Forum, will hold its second meeting next Wednesday evening. The speaker will be Miss Lotta Clark of the Boston normal school. The mixed chorus of the center has started rehearsals on a minstrel show to be given in the school hall some time in February.

An illustrated lecture, "Folklore of the American Indian," by Mabel Frances Knight, will be given Jan. 15. Miss Knight speaks in costume and illustrates the legends, customs and history of these native Americans by colored slides. Miss Knight will lecture next Tuesday evening at the Roxbury school center. On Wednesday evening the Kenilworth Club will give its annual minstrel show in the auditorium. On Thursday afternoon Walter Ballantyne of the city council will address the Mothers Club on "Our City Government." Miss Carrie Louise Davis will sing. This will be guest day with refreshments.

At the meeting of the Roxbury Open Forum on Friday evening, Robert Lincoln, editor of the Boston Herald, is to speak on "Our Greatest Problem."

RESERVE BANKS TO GET THE CASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Many millions of dollars of government funds, derived from customs and internal revenue collections, which have heretofore been deposited in San Francisco banks, will after Jan. 1 be deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank in this city, according to advice received from the treasury department at Washington. About $5,000,000 yearly has been derived from customs collections and approximately $11,000,000 from internal revenue collections.

VETERANS TO MEET

All veterans who served to the credit of New Hampshire and any New Hampshire veteran who served to the credit of any other state, have been invited to the annual ladies night, business meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Association of New Hampshire Veterans which takes place at 5 p. m., Jan. 12, in the Quincy House. Election of officers and an entertainment planned by the executive committee will be the features of the evening.

HARVARD MEN FOR ROOSEVELT

Harvard undergraduates decided at a meeting of the forum last night that the only logical course for delegates to the Republican convention to pursue is to nominate Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO WOULD GAIN IN IMPORTANCE

Western Coast Changes Proposed in Military and Naval Reorganization Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is said in military circles here that if the present plans of the administration for the reorganization of the naval and military establishments of the United States are consummated, San Francisco will be made the most important military concentration and distributing point for troops and supplies west of New York, and that the Presidio fortress, at the entrance to the Golden Gate, will be the largest military post in the country, containing, if present plans are carried out, two infantry brigades in times of peace.

Following is a summary of some of the improvements that are likely to be put into effect if Congress accepts the administration's reorganization plans:

The work of constructing Ft. MacArthur at San Pedro bay will be prosecuted and that fort will be given the first 16-inch rifles to be installed on this coast. The completion of Ft. MacArthur will mean also that some mobile army force will be stationed there, which will be at least a regiment of infantry.

Monterey bay probably will be fortified, at least to the extent of providing sufficient armament to guard mine fields. The Presidio of Monterey is now a cavalry post. It would remain such under the war department plans, save that field artillery also would be stationed there.

San Diego will have its fortifications strengthened and will be given some mobile troops. The defenses of the Columbia river will be strengthened and the garrison of mobile troops at Vancouver barracks doubled. It now has one regiment of infantry and a company of engineers.

Grays Harbor, Wash., will be fortified, and there is a strong movement on foot to have a brigade of mobile troops stationed at American Lake, Wash., where summer maneuver camps of the regulars and the militia in the Northwest are now held.

Under the plan for a large increase in the coast artillery corps, San Francisco's defenses and all others up and down the coast would be materially strengthened in men, it is said.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ADVOCATED BY GOV. E. L. PHILIPP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CUDAHY, Wis.—The strength of the nation lies in the people's knowledge of their government and the common schools are the most important factor in developing such knowledge, said Gov. E. L. Philipp at the dedication here recently of Lincoln public school, Cudahy's new $80,000 educational structure. Lincoln school is a fireproof building of 18 rooms, including eight recitation rooms, quarters for domestic science and manual training departments, a gymnasium and an auditorium capable of seating 500 persons. Ten instructors are employed to teach the 300 pupils.

After commending the people of Cudahy for building so modern a school, Governor Philipp said: "The people of Wisconsin spend annually about $15,000,000 on educational institutions. This is an enormous sum, considering the fact that the state is only about 50 years old. Wisconsin has built up a fine system of common and normal schools. It also has a splendid university. This is as it should be. "A republic cannot exist if its people do not understand its government, and they cannot understand their government unless they are educated."

Reiterating a previously expressed advocacy for improvement of the common school system, Governor Philipp continued: "I believe the common school, the school of the masses, should receive first consideration. There are from 3500 to 4000 Wisconsin boys and girls in our university, and about as many in the normal schools, but there are 500,000 in the public schools. From them comes the strength of our citizenship. Let us, then, not neglect this institution upon which, after all, the welfare of our country must depend."

CINCINNATI TO SCAN BUSINESS COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Letters regarding the failure of graduates to fill business positions received by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have caused the naming of a survey committee to make a complete investigation into the business courses in Cincinnati schools. To bring the classes and the offices closer together, will be the aim of the Chamber of Commerce investigators.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE DUE NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the office of the French line this morning a wireless communication was received from the captain of the steamship Lafayette to the effect that everything on board was in good shape. The steamer is expected to arrive in New York Monday night or Tuesday morning.

TO ARRANGE CONVENTION DETAILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, announced Thursday that the committee on arrangements for the national convention in Chicago will meet in that city Monday, Jan. 24.

SENATE WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT MAIL CENSORS

Postmaster-General Asked in Resolve by Senator Hitchcock to What Extent U. S. Mails Have Been Interfered With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The foreign situation was reflected in the Senate again today by the introduction, by Senator Hitchcock, of a resolution asking the postmaster-general to advise the Senate to what extent belligerent nations' censors have interfered with the United States mails. It asks if registered mail has been touched, and to what extent the international postal union agreement has been violated.

Senator Jones presented for printing in the record a copy of the manifest of the Lusitania's cargo on her last voyage.

Americanization of the American merchant marine, as a part of the national defense, is advocated by Rear Admiral Victor Blue in a letter read in the Senate today at request of Senator Tillman, chairman of committee on naval affairs. American merchant ships should be manned as largely as possible by American citizens, he says, and legislation should encourage this. He says 95.47 per cent of the men of the navy are citizens and most of the others are Filipinos and Porto Ricans, a few Japanese and Chinese being in the mess departments.

Senator John Sharp Williams rose to defend the administration during the discussion of Mexican affairs, on Thursday, and sounded a warning against an attack on the United States by a victorious Germany after the European war. "Let us not fool ourselves that Europe will be exhausted after this war," he said. "If there is a time when a nation must seek trouble it is when an autocratic government has millions of men under arms, trained to militarism, difficult to disband to civil life. Napoleon found a period when he couldn't stop. I anticipate bullying first, and Americans won't consent to be bullied. There will be plenty of excuses for attack.

"Some people think we have made ourselves allies of the other belligerent. This will soon be the choice subject of conversation in Germany. We already have been bullied by both governments in sinking ships with Americans aboard, and by violating our trade rights. We must be prepared."

Bulgaria, the senator cited, just through two wars, is now in a third with 500,000 well-equipped soldiers as good as any the Kaiser has produced.

The senator said the President had conducted diplomatic negotiations wisely and he regretted that Congress had to meet just now to make it a game of shuttlecock on the floor.

WILSON'S NAME ON BALLOT AUTHORIZED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — All doubt about President Wilson's willingness to accept renomination, notwithstanding the one term plank in the Democratic platform, was removed late Thursday afternoon, when authority came direct from the White House to place the President's name on the ballot to be voted at Indiana's first primary election to be held in March.

DERBY PLAN NOT FOR CANADIANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lord Derby's recruiting plan will not be applied in Canada, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, announced last night. He declared the present system would provide the 500,000 troops which would constitute the Canadian quota.

INJUNCTION DENIED AGAINST DRY LAW

TACOMA, Wash.—Petition for an injunction against the enforcement of the new state prohibition law was denied in the United States district court here yesterday by three judges sitting en banc. The application was made by a Seattle brewing and malting company.

NEW SCALE IS APPROVED

A new wage scale and working agreement, to go into effect June 1, has been accepted by the members of the Carpenters District Council by referendum vote, according to an announcement made at a meeting of the council last night. The council, which represents over 7000 workers in Boston and vicinity, indorsed A. J. Howlett, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Building Trades Council for the vacancy on the schoolhouse commission. Like action has been taken by the Allied Building Trades Council, Carpenters Union 67 and Roxbury and Electrical Workers Union 103. Secretary Joseph F. Twombey of the council has been instructed to notify Mayor Curley of its indorsement.

UNITARIAN CLUB TO MEET

"Government and Social Ideal" are to be discussed by George W. Coleman, president of the Boston city council, and Hollis R. Bailey of the Suffolk bar, chairman of the Massachusetts board of commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, at the dinner of the Unitarian Club, which follows the annual meeting at the Hotel Somerset, Jan. 12.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Friday:

Army Orders

Capt. Peyton G. Clark, sixth infantry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., to army and navy G. H.

Maj. Deane C. Howard and Maj. Percy M. Ashburn, M. C., are detailed examiners and witnesses before the army retiring board, appointed to meet at Washington, D. C.

Lieut.-Col. Jay E. Hoffer, ordnance department, will visit Dayton, O., on official business.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the ordnance department are ordered:

First Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, relieved duty New York arsenal and will proceed Sandy Hook proving grounds, N. J.

First Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, relieved duty Sandy Hook proving ground, N. J., upon arrival of Lieut. Bodine, and will proceed to the Picatinny arsenal, N. J.

Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach, quartermaster corps, will report to the commanding officer Ft. Oglethorp, Ga., for assignment to duty as quartermaster, relieving Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th cavalry.

Leave, one month, granted First Lieut. Frank P. Stone and J. Frank D. Webster, infantry.

Leave, two months on certificate, granted Maj. Clyde S. Ford, M. C.

Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, Twenty-second infantry, detailed to general staff.

Maj. Paul S. Halloran, M. C., will conduct the preliminary examination at Ft. Sill, Okla., on Jan. 10, of applicants for appointment in M. C.

Navy Orders

Commander E. T. Pollock, det. naval observatory, Jan. 2 to command Alabama.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Oliver, det. Georgia, to Kansas.

Lieut. G. K. Davis, det. naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. L. H. Maxfield, det. works tire and rubber company, Akron, O., to aeroplane factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. G. E. Baker, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Lieut. G. A. Alexander, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. M. Cook, detached Jouett, to Fanning.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. A. Shaw, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. V. Labombard, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. M. Elder, detached Columbia, to New London Ship and Engine Company, Groton, Conn.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. S. Wolfe, detached North Dakota, to Texas.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. C. Thom, detached Raleigh, to Alert.

Lieutenant (J. G.) Marshall Collins, detached Salem, to Paducah.

Lieutenant (J. G.) E. M. Williams, to N. H., Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant (J. G.) L. J. Gulliver, detached Paducah, to Salem.

Ensign P. H. Dunbar, detached Georgia to Kansas.

Ensign C. A. McGowan, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign H. G. C. Eldredge, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign V. H. Godfrey, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign T. J. Doyle, Jr., detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign J. H. Brown, Jr., detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign Howe Bodfish, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign J. E. Boak, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign L. T. Dubose, detached Connecticut, to Texas.

Ensign H. R. Gellerstedt, detached Connecticut, to Texas.

Ensign Isaac Schlossbch, detached Minnesota, to Virginia.

Ensign W. E. Cheadle, to Arkansas.

Ensign L. V. H. Armstrong, detached Georgia, to Kansas.

Ensign J. A. Lee, detached Georgia to Kansas.

Ensign R. D. Kirckpatrick, to Chattanooga.

Ensign B. H. Page, to Annapolis.

Ensign R. F. Hans, to Yorktown.

Ensign F. D. Powers, to Cleveland.

Ensign Frederick Baltzly, detached Petrel, to Delaware.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Cleveland, at Corinto; Glacier, at San Francisco; Neptune, off Cape Henry; Nero, Guaymas; New Orleans, Mazatlan; Obrien, Norfolk; Prairie, Port Royal.

Sailed—Arkansas, Aylwin, Culgoa, Cushing, Nicholson, Wyoming, New York to sea for maneuvers; Birmingham, Cassin, Cummings, Ericsson, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vestal, Virginia, Wadsworth, Warrington, Boston to sea for maneuvers; New York, Texas, Utah, Tompkinsville to sea for maneuvers; Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Philadelphia to sea for maneuvers; Delaware, Lebanon, Louisiana, Norfolk to sea for maneuvers; Sonoma, Ontario, Yankton, Cape Henry to sea for maneuvers; Blakely, New York yard to Newport; Chattanooga, San Diego for West coast of Mexico; Hannibal, Portsmouth, N. H., for Guantanamo; Peoria, New Orleans for Key West.

The flag of the commander of the mining and mine-sweeping division, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Dubuque to the Baltimore.

GOVERNOR M'CALL WILL PRESIDE

Governor McCall will preside at the meeting in behalf of Hampton Institute to be held in Symphony hall next Wednesday evening. He is president of the Massachusetts Hampton Association. Others to speak will be Prof. William H. Taft, president of the Hampton board of trustees, and Maj. Robert R. Moton, principal-elect of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

MEXICAN DATA WERE HELD BACK BY OVERSIGHT

Fall Resolution Passed by the Senate at President's Request and Without Objection—Ready to Give All Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate, Thursday, by what is known to have been the special request of President Wilson, passed without objection the Fall resolution asking the President for full information concerning the recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico. After Senators Fall and Lodge had spoken to the resolution, criticizing the President for neglecting to furnish the Senate with information, Senator Williams defended the administration; then Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, announced that there was no objection to the resolution and he hoped it would pass, whereupon it did pass.

It was apparent that Senator Stone was voicing the administration's desire, and it was learned later that he acted on direct advice from the White House. Early in the day certain Democratic senators advised the President to do this and he called Senator Stone to the White House, with this result.

It is known to have been due to oversight that the Mexico information had not been sent to the Senate in the ordinary course. It has been prepared for some time and Senator Stone, anticipating just such a situation, had provided for it. It is understood that the administration is more than willing to place all the information before the Senate.

BUILDING GAIN IN MINNEAPOLIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The year 1915 shows a new high mark for Minneapolis building operations, according to figures compiled by Assistant Building Inspector Jesse Wakeman. The city has built apartments to house approximately 75,000 persons during the past five years. One third of the families who have changed residence in the five-year period have moved into flats. The inspector estimates that 75,000 people have been added in five years to the figures of 301,404 given by the federal census in 1910. The building outlay in 1915, up to Dec. 1, was $15,055,600.

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Feb. 8th and Mar. 14. For illustrated booklets on BERMUDA or WEST INDIES apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 336 Wash. St.; Beckman Tours Co., 256 Wash. St.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 309 Wash. St., 17 Temple Pl.; W. H. Eaves, 200 Wash. St.; G. E. Marsters, 248 Wash. St.; C. V. Dasey & Son, 3 Broad St., Boston.

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SYDNEY SHORT LINE

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

A hostile cruiser and an armored ship participated.

In the afternoon an armored ship and a monitor vigorously bombarded the same positions and inflicted damage of no great importance on a small portion of our trenches. Our artillery replied energetically and bombarded effectively the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu, as well as a concentration of troops. One of our shots struck the hostile cruiser, which ceased firing.

On Jan. 3 our Anatolian batteries bombarded the landing place at Seddul and Teke Burnu with considerable effect.

Our booty at Ari Burnu has been increased to 2000 cases of hand grenades, a field kitchen and a quantity of ammunition for artillery.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—An official communication issued last evening concerning the British forces on the continent says:

The artillery activity on both sides today was principally confined to the areas east of Armentieres and southeast and northeast of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

In Belgium we successfully cannonaded the defensive organizations of the Germans, particularly in the regions of Steenstraete, Het Sas and Boesinghe.

In Artois our batteries dropped projectiles on the railway station of Boisleux, on the hill south of Arras, during the passage of a train.

In Champagne, in the course of an intense bombardment by our artillery on the German trenches north of the Navarin farm, we destroyed all the material of attack by gases, several reservoirs being blown up.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

From the gulf of Riga to the Pripet river at various points there have been infantry and artillery duels and reconnaissances. In the Riga region at many places the Germans are using expanding bullets.

Our troops occupied the public ground at Czartorysk, and driving the Austro-Germans out, made further progress.

On the Stripa front and northeast of Czernowitz our troops have established themselves in the Austro-German positions they captured. Every attempt to take the offensive in the region of Bojana was repulsed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—Yesterday's communiqué states that on Jan. 3 two Austrian aeroplanes flew towards Verona but fled before the fire of anti-aircraft batteries before reaching their objective. Flying north they dropped bombs without damage.

In Monte Croce zone our artillery forced large enemy detachments to retreat towards Moos. Fire from our batteries in Carnia zone demolished trenches, putting defenders to flight.

On the Carso the Austrians again unsuccessfully attacked our Monte San Michele positions and met with losses. Thirty prisoners were taken by our patrols in daring raids.

Another communique states patrols on peaks rising from Astico toward Luserna damaged enemy works. In the Fella valley our heavy guns destroyed works being completed near Malborgetto for the repair of trenches and gun emplacements. In the Tolmino region, repeated attempts to approach our lines were repulsed and there was a lively artillery engagement from Plava to the sea. Enemy aircraft made numerous raids in Lagarina, Sugana, Dogna and the upper Isonzo valleys without success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday—The official statement issued by the Austrian war office last evening says:

Russian theater of war. On the East Galicia and Bessarabian fronts the activity has slackened considerably. The Russians have kept our positions under sporadic artillery fire but their infantry has nowhere attacked. Along the remaining portions of the northeastern front there have been no important events.

Italian theater of war: In the coastal district the Italian artillery fire at some points has been increased. North of Dolje our troops again repulsed repeated attacks and thus maintained the captured position. In the Tyrolean frontier district there have been vigorous artillery encounters in the Buckenstein and Riva districts.

Southeastern theater of war: North of Berane (Montenegro) and west of Rozaj the attack of our troops of the army of General von Koevess is proceeding favorably. In the Bocchedient-Tara sector there has been some artillery activity on both sides during the last few days. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

SIR IAN HAMILTON ON OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch on the Dardanelles operations is published today covering the period from May 10 to Oct. 17. The dispatch discusses the courses open to the commander-in-chief and explains why he decided on the chosen plan. He wished to cut the communications of the Turkish forces in the south of the Gallipoli peninsula and to secure dominating positions above the Narrows to assist the navy. Hellas and Suvla Bay were subsidiary operations designed to divert the Turkish forces from the main field.

Referring to the battles on the 12th and 13th of July and the 31st of July, fought in the period between his request for reenforcements and their arrival, he reports that had reenforcements arrived in time to enable him to make a great attack in July instead of in August success would have been more certain.

Deficiency of ammunition is reported and he speaks in detail of the great difficulties of the campaign, including the lack of water and efforts to overcome them.

In the main part of his dispatch, Sir Ian Hamilton vividly describes the desperate fighting of the troops constituting a brilliant page in British military annals. The Hellas attack was sufficiently successful but the Suvla Bay advance, designed to assist the main Anzac operations, completely failed. The main attack all but succeeded, owing to the extraordinary courage and determination of the army. The British were finally repulsed, though not defeated, by weight of numbers, both sides losing very heavily.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stopford commanded the ninth corps at Suvla Bay, but he accepted the opinion of divisional commanders that the men were too exhausted to push on and instructed the troops not to make a frontal attack without artillery.

Within the terms of this instruction, Sir Ian Hamilton says, lies the root of the failure to use the priceless daylight hours of Aug. 8. Driving power was required. One fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed.

On receiving his reports Sir Ian Hamilton so seriously regarded the situation that he immediately proceeded to Suvla and took command himself ,but it was too late. The Dardanelles army afterwards could only hold the ground.

NO COLORADO & SOUTHERN DIVIDEND NOW

Although Earnings Are Much Larger Directors Consider Greater Margin Over Fixed Charges Is Desirable

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although earnings of Colorado & Southern road are much improved over the past two years, the directors believe before again taking up declarations of dividends there should be a greater margin over fixed charges.

In four months of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, net earnings after taxes were $1,524,993, compared with $1,288,841 for the similar period of last year, an increase of 18 per cent. If this proportion of gain should be continued, it may be estimated that surplus after charges for the first six months of the fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, would be around $1,205,000.

With this estimated surplus the six months' showing in so far as earnings on the stocks of the company would be concerned would be as follows: Six months' surplus after charges, $1,205,000; six months' dividends on first and second preferred stocks at old rate of 4 per cent per year, $340,000; balance applicable to common, $864,164.

This indicated six months' surplus would be enough to pay the full year's dividends on the first and second preferred stocks, taking $680,000, and would still leave more than $500,000 applicable to the $31,000,000 common stock. Burlington owns the great majority of Colorado & Southern common stock and dividends on those shares are not a matter of importance to the controlling road.

In the first four months of present fiscal year, Colorado & Southern's gross earnings were $233,903 ahead of last year, and the gain to the middle of December was $398,059. Thus, in the six weeks since the end of October the gross gain was more than 70 per cent of the gain for the first four months, indicating a steady improvement in the company's business. This first half of the fiscal year is by far the largest business period. In some years the first six months' net operating income is two thirds of the entire year's total.

The direct reason for suspension of dividends on the preferred shares, which was done in March, 1914, was the slump in earnings due to Colorado labor difficulties of that situation were felt most severely in the fiscal year 1914. This year's earnings show that the road has practically recovered the ground.

NEW PHILADELPHIA RESERVE DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal reserve board announces the election of Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, Pa., as a class C director of the federal reserve bank of Philadelphia. Mr. McCormick is a graduate of Yale University and is the owner of the Harrisburg Patriot. He has been a member of the Harrisburg city council and was mayor of the city from 1902 to 1905. He is a fellow of Yale University.

PENN. ALUMNI TO MEET

Members of the New England Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will hold their annual dinner at the Boston City Club Saturday evening, Jan. 22, when Dr. Joseph H. Penniman, vice-provost of the university, will speak.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BONDS AS ONE OF HIS INITIAL ACTS

(Continued from page one)

ness of the step, many legislators felt that the conditions which elicited the praise were not accurately represented.

Commissioner Hanson was praised for increasing the revenue of his department from about $300 to $20,025. It appears that the increase was due for the most part to a law of a recent Legislature which transferred the collection of peddlers' license fees from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to that of the commissioner of weights and measures. A reference to the books of the secretary showed that during the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, the last year the collection of these fees was in his charge, a total of $15,309 was received. So the actual increase brought about since the transfer, it is pointed ou, was slightly over $4000.

There were those who were ready to give the commissioner plenty of credit for this gain of revenue, however.

The Governor's recommendation that the banks of the commonwealth help workmen by making them small loans, his disapproval of the fast mounting total of state expenditures, his urging to put public necessity above personal wishes in passing laws—were subjects of particular approval among the legislators.

Senate Session Is Short

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. A message from Governor McCall containing the list of pardons granted during the year 1915 was received. Petitions were read and referred to committees as follows:

Petition of Daniel C. Parsons of Shirley, introduced by Senator Charles D. Brown of Gloucester, to provide that a fraternal benefit society may admit persons not less than one and not more than 60 years of age to membership. The present law limits the membership to persons 16 to 60 years.

Petition of Carl C. Young, also introduced by Senator Brown, to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report a plan for the destruction of dogfish.

On motion of Senator Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday at 2 o'clock.

House Receives Petitions

According to adjournment, the House met at 11 o'clock with Speaker Cox in the chair. A large grist of accumulated petitions was presented.

Recommendations from many departments for necessary legislation were submitted and referred to the appropriate committees, including recommendations from the civil service commission, with accompanying bills.

From the state board of labor and industries, relating to industrial work in tenements and dwellings, the employment of minors in bowling alleys, theaters and motion picture houses, the employment of citizens in public work, weekly payments of wages and the inspection force of the board.

From the board of parole relating to sentences to the state prison and to the appointment of an agent for the obard.

From the trustees of the state farm, relating to compensation of prisoners and relating to improvements at the farm; from the trustees of the agricultural college, relating to many improvements in buildings and otherwise.

The ways and means committee of the House met in executive session today and went over the appropriation budgets with the heads of several of the state departments, ineluding Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry.

Meets Executive Council

Returning to the executive chamber at the conclusion of the public reception yesterday, Governor McCall went into session with the executive council. He announced formally the appointment of Stanley R. Miller as his private secretary. This appointment does not require the approval of the council.

The Governor's first appointment was that of Henry F. Long of Topsfield as his assistant secretary and the council confirmed the appointment at once under suspension of the rules.

Governor McCall left the State House shortly after, with Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, the members of the council, the Governor's staff and the presiding officers of the Senate and House, who were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Touraine.

At the first meeting of the executive council the following committees of the council were appointed for the current year:

Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons—The Lieutenant-Governor and Councilors Buckley, Mulligan, Wright and Andrews.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants—The Lieutenant-Governor and Councilors Wasgatt, Wright, Parker and Mull'nan.

Harbors and Public Lands and Railroads—Councilors Buckley, Mulligan, Parker, Tarr and Smith.

Military and Naval Affairs—Councilors Parker, Wasgatt, Tarr, Smith and Andrews.

Nominations—The Lieutenant-Governor and Councilors Buckley and Andrews.

Reception Tendered Women

Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, wife of Governor McCall, and wives of other officers of the commonwealth, were tendered a reception and luncheon by the members of the Boston Women's City Club at their clubhouse, 40 Beacon street, yesterday afternoon, after the inaugural ceremonies at the State House.

At the luncheon, which was managed by Mrs. William N. Irving and Mrs. Stanwood Field, there were 106 diners. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, second vice-president of the club, was the presiding officer, and in addition to Mrs. McCall the guests of honor were Miss Ruth McCall, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Alonzo B. Cook, Mrs. David L. Parker, Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, Mrs Frederic A. Tarr, Mrs. Richard F. Andrews and Mrs. Channing Smith.

Also, at the guests' table, were seated Mrs. F. E. A. Goodwin, treasurer of the club; Miss Flora MacDonald, secretary, and Miss Frances G. Curtis. The ushers were Mrs. William N. Irving, chairman; Mrs. W. Stanwood Field, Mrs. F. E. Cruff and Miss M. E. Noyes. Toasts were responded to by Mrs Charles Sumner Bird and Miss Frances G. Curtis.

The guests of the occasion were brought in automobiles from the State House. After luncheon was over the principal guests, four club officers, and Mrs. Katherine T. Hedges, chairman of the hospitality committee, formed a receiving line, on the second floor, and greeted the club members and their friends.

Reception at Cadets' Armory

The round of inaugural festivities closed last evening with a reception by Governor McCall at the armory of the first corps of cadets on Columbus avenue. It was largely a military gathering and it was estimated that 3500 persons passed before the receiving line.

Besides the Governor there were in the receiving line Mrs. McCall, Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Joy of the first corps and Mrs. Joy.

The armory had been decorated for the occasion with potted plants and a dais, erected on the south side of the armory, was surrounded with tropical plants. It was here that the receiving party stood.

Behind the Governor was his staff, consisting of Adjt.-Gen Charles H. Cole, Capt. J. A. Lowell Blake, Capt. Richard Lawrence, Capt. Charles M. Rotch, Capt. Charles P. Lovering, Capt. H. Dwight Cushing, Capt. Kingsley A. Burnham, First Lieut. Harry C. Martin, Lieut. Howard G. Copeland and Second Lieut. Winfred C. MacBrayne.

Among those who shook hands with the new Governor were the following representatives of federal military circles: Maj. and Mrs. Harry Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Baum, Capt. and Mrs. L. G. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, the Loyal Legion by Brig-Gen. Nat Wales, Brigadier-General Hasseltine, Col. A. A. Rand, Capt. Charles W. C. Rhodes, Lieut. F. C. Patterson, Col. E. J. Copp and a score of others.

Following them came representatives of the military organizations of the state

Governor Pledged Support

Governor McCall was pledged the loyal support of the senators and representatives of western Massachusetts last night at the annual gathering of the Western Massachusetts Club at the Boston City Club.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the entire western Massachusetts delegation to the Legislature, and several state officials were the guests of Congressman Allen T. Treadway, former president of the Senate.

Auto License Bill Filed

In a bill submitted for the consideration of the Legislature yesterday the Highway Safety League provides for the revoking of the license of any person who is convicted of operating an auto under the influence of liquor.

The act provides that whenever a person is convicted of the offense named and appeals his case his license shall be taken away from him and that he shall be prevented from operating an auto until he is finally acquitted. In the event of his conviction the first time the highway commission is required under the law to suspend his license for a year from the date of final conviction and thereafter in the discretion of the commission.

It is provided in the proposed law that in the event of final conviction a second time his license shall be revoked and not reissued to him prior to 10 years from the date of his second final conviction, nor thereafter in the discretion of the commission.

A bill for the abolition of the poll tax has been filed by Representative Odlin of Lynn in behalf of Walter H. Creamer, who was a member of the special commission that has been investigating the problem of taxation in the state.

The establishment of a state free labor exchange to relieve unemployment has been petitioned for by Courtenay Croker.

Other bills filed are for the construction of Washington street, West Roxbury, from LaGrange street to Metropolitan avenue, as a state highway, and for the raising of the salary of the bank commissioner from $5000 to $7500.

The American Federation of Labor, through its legislative committee, and on petition of John P. Meade of Brockton, chairman, has filed a bill for a referendum on the question of public ownership of street railways.

BORDER HIGHWAY FOR TEXAS SOUGHT

ATLANTA, Ga.—When delegates from the lower Rio Grande valley and residents of the Texas-Mexican border country meet in San Antonio Jan. 26 it is more than likely the former Border Highway Association will be rejuvenated, this time with the object of the construction of a military highway to skirt the international border from Brownsville to El Paso, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger.

Primarily, it will be the plan to have the proposed military highway along the Rio Grande included in the budget for "preparedness," which is to come before Congress. Those interested in the project will declare their reasons why this highway is a necessity, not only for the protection of Texas, but of all the southwestern part of the United States.

TYLOSE INQUIRY CONCLUDED BY FINANCE BOARD

Commission Takes Testimony Under Advisement and Plans to Report Finding to Mayor Curley Within a Week

Hearings in connection with the Boston finance commission's inquiry into city contracts with the Tylose Contracting Company for floor preservative were concluded at the school committee rooms, Mason street, today, after several more witnesses had been placed on the stand. Daniel H. Coakley, attorney for the company, stated that he had no case to put in since at least one of his clients felt that the attitude of Commissioner Charles L. Carr, Guy C. Emerson, investigator of the commission, and John C. L. Dowling, its secretary, was such that no fair treatment could be had. He said they intended to go to "another tribunal" for settlement.

Next Wednesday the commission is to meet in executive session to consider the evidence of the case and make a draft of its report which is expected to be in Mayor Curley's hands by Friday or Saturday of next week.

In explanation of Mr. Emerson's position with the finance commission in this case, Chairman John R. Murphy said that he had personal charge of various investigations requiring the assistance of a chemist, obtaining the elements entering into the composition of certain oils used in tylose.

Joseph A. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel of the city, who has been representing certain city employees who testified before the commission, is to hand in his case in writing.

Estimated expenses incurred by the Tylose Contracting Company in applying tylose preservative to the concrete floors of one of the city buildings at Deer island were given today by Edward E. Savary, former partner of the firm, who was the chief witness today. William G. Doyle, assistant city clerk; and G. H. Riddle, head of the Eastern Laboratory Company and connected with the Tylose Products Company, manufacturers of tylose, were other witnesses today. Attendance was small.

Mr. Doyle said that he has examined the city books and had not found any contracts entered into between the city, and members of the Tylose Contracting Company or with other representatives of the company.

Mr. Savary said he severed his connection with the Tylose Contracting Company on Jan. 1, 1916. Under examination he said he conversed for five minutes with David B. Shaw, commissioner of penal institutions of Boston, at city hall annex in March, 1915, and said that the commissioner was looking for something to lay the dust on the floors at Deer island. Mr. Savary testified that the commissioner believed seven cents a square foot to be too high for a floor preservative, and the witness stating that the price depended on the conditions of the floors, went to Deer island with Mr. Shaw. He said he then quoted him a figure of five cents a square foot, and that Mr. Shaw ordered 100 square feet covered, for which a contract was later signed.

It was stated that the city was charged $950 for certain work at Deer island that took five men four or five days to perform, though the witness did not remember full details. He thought that 38 gallons of tylose might have been used and that the laborers were paid 20 to 25 cents an hour. The witness thought his own time in securing the job and supervising it was worth $100 to $125, he receiving $50 a week as salary.

He thought the overhead expenses might be estimated thus: 38 gallons material at $3, $114; labor $75, carfares $5, his own time $125, or a total of $319. In previous testimony Daniel H. Coakley, attorney, estimated from a page from a loose-leaf ledger of the company's books that the expenses of this job were $668.45, of which $400 would be overhead charges.

Mr Savary also told of a visit to the office of Richard A. Lynch, superintendent of public buildings of the city of Boston, and related how he secured contracts for applying tylose on the floors of the wards 7 and 17 municipal buildings and of some of the difficulties he met on these jobs.

Witness states he was informed that tylose was composed of 12 ingredients, one of which came from South America, being a gum taken from a tree. He said that the chemist of the Tylose Products Company said that linseed oil was not used in its manufacture.

Witness Savary said he signed contracts on four city jobs and that probably two other city jobs were signed by other salesmen of his firm. After much questioning he admitted that tylose or crown preservatives were used interchangeably on city jobs.

NEW GOLF CLUB IS ORGANIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A golf club exclusively for men, with a membership limit of 150, each member owning 30 shares, par value $10 each, is the plan of the newly organized Blind Brook Club, to be located near Port Chester, N. Y.

The general idea is to have a golf club with a limited membership for men only, with a course representing the finest links, a simple clubhouse, but one arranged with special attention to the comfort of the members. It is expected that the course will be ready by June 1, 1917.

INDOOR POLO MEN HAVE MEETING AT MANHATTAN CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ten clubs were represented at the Indoor Polo League meeting Thursday evening at the Manhattan Club. Captain Lindsay of West Point was unable to be present, but wrote to President G. C. Sherman that the military academy was prepared to enter at least four teams in the league, two to be composed of officers and two of cadets. Captain Lindsay proposed that teams visiting West Point meet the cadets on Saturday afternoon and play the officers on the following morning. The latter will divide ponies with the visitors which will eliminate the expense of shipping mounts from one point to another. The officers' teams will play wherever scheduled throughout the week.

Regular league games will start Saturday, Jan. 15, and in order to give all the clubs entered a chance to play, it will be necessary to have games every night in the week. C. B. Griffin of the Philadelphia Indoor Polo Club promised that there would be at least two teams to play any of the visitors from New York or elsewhere, whenever they stopped off at Philadelphia, and that his club would always be ready to come to New York whenever the schedule called for games here.

B. A. Grant, the official handicapper, presented a handicap list, which met with general approval. As in the outdoor game, the players have been handicapped according to their ability, with nine being the heaviest penalty and zero the lowest. The list is only a tentative one and is subject to change after the league gets started.

Rules were adopted, having as their foundation the laws governing the outdoor game. It was decided to have goal umpires and to avoid as much as possible the scrimmages around the goals.

ESTIMATED STATE BUDGET GIVEN OUT BY AUDITOR COOK

Estimated revenue of $12,005,707 and an estimated total of $19,740,963 in expenditures appear in the Massachusetts state budget submitted to the Legislature yesterday by Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor. This leaves $7,735,256 as the amount to be raised by taxation to finance the state's activities, provided the new Legislature should not increase its appropriations over those of last year. In which event the state tax would be correspondingly more than the above figure.

The 1915 state tax was $9,750,000, the record total for Massachusetts.

The auditor's estimates do not include special appropriations such as are promoted every year with varying success. His total requirements are pared from the $20,112,855 of last year, but whether there is actual paring down this year depends on the Legislature.

The budget for this year allows only $10,000 for special legislative investigations; last year $46,290 was actually spent. There may well be a saving in the bureau of statistics of $175,000 because no census is to be taken this year, and $122,000 in the bureau of animal industry.

Practically all other other departments and boards have asked for increases over their 1915 appropriation. Whether they get them or not will depend on the Legislature, which has been urged by Governor McCall to practice economy.

Some of the larger increases asked follow

Sergeant-at-arms department, $279,340 from $222,349.

Board of labor and industries, $139,174 from $112,824.

Bank commissioner, $123,000 from $113,000.

Examiners of electricians $7365 from $2000.

Military, $792,195, from $622,033.

Agricultural College, $335,400 from $313,300.

Fish and game commission, $203,358 from $141,670.

Board of charity, $1,500,000 from $1,382,000.

Charitable institutions, $4,804,797 from $4,561,599.

Correctional institutions, $1,316,599 from $1,269,011.

Education, $1,666,434 from $1,645,915.

SPEAKER OF MARYLAND HOUSE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Philip D. Laird, of Montgomery county, will be the speaker of the new House of Delegates in the Legislature which meets in January, says the Philadelphia Ledger. At a conference of the state organization leaders here the proposal of Frank Furst, the veteran adviser of the Democratic party in Maryland, was accepted.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS ROAD OUTLOOK

Affairs of Company Believed to Be Shaping More Favorably and Continued Good Business Will Be Big Factor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Minneapolis & St. Louis road seems to be recovering, and given a year or two of good business such as seems to be assured, should see better prices for its shares.

It is essentially a crop road. Like the Chicago Great Western, it does a through business on its main lines with little traffic contributed by branch or feeders, and is mostly dependent on the competitive traffic between important centers.

Its business is much like Rock Island's, except between Chicago and Omaha where Rock Island has a strong hold on through shipments.

A semi-official estimate of earnings for the first half of the current fiscal year, that is for the six months ending Dec. 31, is for an increase of net earnings of about $250,000.

This will wipe out the deficit of the year to June last, and will also have a possibility of a surplus for the entire fiscal year of full 5 per cent on the preferred stock.

As the preferred issue is only $5,800,000 there should be a fair surplus also for the common. There are, however, counter-balancing conditions. They result chiefly from a lax financial policy of previous years.

The chief present question has to do with the $2,500,000 of 6 per cent notes which mature Feb. 1, 1916. If it were not for these notes no stocks in the market would afford better speculative chances than Minneapolis & St. Louis common and preferred. If they can be renewed on good terms there should be a chance of a gradual payment of their principal in the next few years.

It is to be said in support of the belief that Mr. Erb will be able to control the current financial problems of the road that in the last four years the short-term note item has been cut down from $6,000,000 to $2,500,000. A further reduction in the principal will be much more than the total of the equipment notes and car trusts which it has within the last few weeks been arranged to sell.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis needs a broad financial plan, but more than anything else a good bond backing. If a market could be found at a fair price for a block of its refunding extension 5s its future would be greatly simplified. There are $5,500,000 of these bonds as security for the remaining $2,500,000 of 5 per cent notes.

The road's weakest point is about $2,000,000 of floating debt apart from its notes.

Kendrick, who examined Rock Island, is at work on Minneapolis & St. Louis. His report may determine whether a piecemeal plan will suffice.

FARMERS TOLD HOW TO ADD TO THEIR INCOME

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Farmers of any New Jersey community who will organize for cooperative selling of their crops can solve the greater part of their marketing problems along lines which have already been tested and found practical under supervision of state experts, growers were told here at the annual marketing conference under direction of the state board of education, according to the Philadelphia Ledger's report.

Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the state agricultural experiment station, predicted great changes in marketing methods within the next two years. Under lead of state agricultural authorities, he said, farmers have been taught to conquer the problems of production until big crops are an every-year occurrence. Bumper crops that frequently swamp the markets, producing ruinous losses for growers but no lower prices to consumers, have forced the question of distribution and selling to the front as an issue in every fruit and truck-growing district.

Prof. M. A. Blake reviewed the successful efforts of South Jersey peach growers around Vineland in cooperative marketing of fruit last summer. He declared the methods of the Vineland plan, with probably slight changes, could be adopted by a group of farmers in any part of the state, but warned his hearers that they might expect the opposition of commission men, whose profits would be diverted into the pockets of the producers.

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS

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DEAN RICHARDS ON PROGRESS OF LAW EDUCATION

Survey of Past Fifteen Years Presented Before American Association at Chicago by University of Wisconsin Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An illuminating survey of the progress of legal education in the United States during the past 15 years, an almost revolutionary period in this subject, was given at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools by its president, Dean H. S. Richards of the University of Wisconsin law school, in his opening address. In conclusion he said:

"While we have made some notable advances in the past 15 years, the legal profession is still the easiest to enter and for that reason is still attracting many undesirable men. The bar examinations lack uniformity and in general, by the type of question used, make it easy for unfit men to come to the bar, and furnish the opportunity for commercial cram schools. We should so change our organization as to provide for a constant effort that we may overcome the obstacles to the standards we think are moderate and wise. We should as an association give our active encouragement to the movement for the adequate study of the history of our law, and a comparative study of the basic juristic principles of all the great systems of law."

The growth of law school attendance in the last decade and a half has been remarkable, President Richards pointed out. "At the time of the organization of this association," he said, "there were 90 law schools in the United States with 12,516 students. In 1915 the reports of the bureau of education show 120 law schools. The Carnegie Foundation report 137 schools conferring degrees, 10 resident schools not conferring degrees, and 17 correspondence schools, an increase of 53 per cent in residence schools, and if we include the correspondence schools, an increase of 7 per cent. The number of students in residence schools in 1915 was 21,885, an increase of 75 per cent in 15 years. No figures are available as to the number of those studying in law offices or by correspondence. The number of the latter must be very large, since a majority of these schools appear to be prosperous and all of them are organized as commercial ventures. It is quite likely that the great apparent increase in law students does not represent an absolute increase in the number of those preparing for the bar, since the tendency of students to abandon the law office for the law school has been very marked in recent years.

"If we compare the growth of law schools with other callings classified as professional, we find that law has outstripped all but veterinary science, where the increase has been 585 per cent. Medicine in point of popularity the great rival to law as a profession had 25,213 students in 1900 and only 16,920 in 1915, a decrease of nearly 33 per cent, while the number of schools decreased from 151 to 100." The decrease, Dean Richards attributed in large part to a campaign for higher standards.

"At the time this association was organized, the members reported 6894 students, or a little over 55 per cent of all law school students. In 15 years the number of students has increased 75 per cent. In 1915 the members of the association report 8652 students, an increase of 25 per cent. Non-members report 13,233, a gain of 7611 or 133 per cent, so that at present this association represents but 39 per cent of all law students, instead of 55 per cent as in 1900. It is significant of standards when the better law schools, measured by standards of equipment, standards of admission and graduation, are gaining so slowly, as compared with schools outside the association, all of which are unable or unwilling to comply with the standards of this association. If we look at the matter more closely, we find that the advancement in numbers has been made by the commercial schools, that is, schools organized and operated for commercial profit and purely as business ventures. It is to the interest of such schools to avoid strict standards, since their gains are measured by their rolls. They are really cram schools for bar examinations and they conform to the minimum required for bar examinations.

"Probably no school has sufficient endowment to be absolutely independent of fees, but schools connected with strong universities or colleges are free to consider standards apart from the question of income. No three year schools are found in states that do not require a three year period except those connected with financially strong universities or state universities. Of the 21 two year schools, 18 are located in states that do not require any period of legal study (or a minimum of less than two years). Schools that are not so connected maintaining three year courses are located in states requiring three years of study as preliminary to eligibility for the bar examinations. It is apparent then that no commercially organized school will voluntarily advance its standards. The great increase in the number of three year schools during the period is notable. In 1900 nearly 50 per cent of the schools prescribed two years. In 1915 only 17 per cent did so, and these schools contain only 1624 students. This much then has been gained—a recognition of three years as the essential period of study."

As regards preliminary training Dean Richards said the last 10 years had seen a very decided change of attitude. Some 30 members of the association now require or have announced a future requirement of two years of college work, while three schools require a college degree as preliminary to entry. "No attempt is apparently made by schools requiring college training to prescribe what it shall be," said President Richards. "It does seem wise, however, for the law faculty to have some supervision over prelegal students and to compel them to advise with a representative of that faculty in planning their work." "In 28 states," he said, "no preliminary education is required by law. In 21 states a high school course is prescribed. In two states, a grammar school education. Boards of bar examiners are as a whole rather lax in enforcing these restrictions.

"Our principal concern," continued President Richards "is not that so many men study law with faulty preparation, and under poor conditions, but that this sort of preparation is enough to enable men to reach the bar with even better marks than students from good schools. The remedies lie with the boards of bar examiners. The chief criticism of the examinations has been the tendency to ask for definitions, or minor questions of practice, local in character and involving no principle, a type of examination that is the opportunity of the cram schools. The practice of establishing permanent boards of bar examiners has progressed very rapidly in the past 15 years. Twenty-nine states now have such boards.

"The most striking feature of law school development during the last 15 years has been the rapid progress of the case method of study. It is safe to say that a majority of all the students in the resident day schools are taught by this method."

The law school association head then took up what he considered an even more significant advance, the radical change in the character of law faculties. "Twenty years ago, particularly in the middle west, the faculties were composed either of men in active practice or men who having passed middle life had retired to the law school from the bar or bench. The young teacher was practically unknown; if he existed at all, he was looked upon frankly as a failure, else he would be at the bar. But largely as a result of the success and reputation of schools where the case system originated, the demand came for men who were interested in teaching and investigation, and who were willing to devote their time and thought to legal education. This idea extended rapidly, and today the majority of the teachers in the schools of this association are devoting their entire attention to teaching. They are mostly young men or men in middle life and more frequently than not, they have had a very limited if any experience in practice.

"We are in the middle of the experiment, if such it may be called. If this new body of teachers, this new profession, has the ability and the foresight to seize its opportunities, it will become a great force not only in legal education but in ameliorating the law and the law practice itself."

ANNUITY SYSTEM PROPOSED BY COL. HASKELL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—Col. L. F. Haskell has proposed to United States officials at Washington a system which he thinks would give the government large revenue and at the same time afford people an opportunity safely to invest small savings. He says:

"If the United States were to sell annuities based simply upon age, and without vexatious questions or examinations, at rates justified by the experience of life insurance companies, I believe that the United States treasury would receive surprisingly large sums from such sales.

"Annuities would offer people of moderate means a much larger income than interest from postal notes, bonds or savings banks; and the government would have the use of the money without any bonded indebtedness.

"Corporations in both this country and in Europe have found a system of pensions useful in strengthening the loyalty of employees; then why should not our government use a system of annuities which would have this same tendency for its citizens? Those who use their earnings for annuities would make every effort to keep the political life of the nation pure and to promote its welfare."

KANSAS COUNTIES FOR ECONOMY

TOPEKA, Kan.—Fifty per cent of the counties of Kansas will have to adopt measures of economy or issue bonds to cover deficits in general revenue funds unless the next Legislature raises the limit of the general revenue tax levy, according to persons in touch with the financial condition of the counties, says the Topeka Capital. The present limit of the general revenue levy is $1.23.

It is expected the county commissioners will take up the problem at their annual meeting next year here. It is said that an attempt will be made to get a bill raising the levy through the next Legislature.

"The expense of running counties has increased," said J. E. Larimer, auditor of Shawnee county. It has been pointed out that new laws have been passed by the Legislature affecting county affairs without making special provision for expenses.

MERCHANT TAILORS MEET

The old board of officers was reelected and matters relating to the trade were discussed at a meeting of the Merchants Tailors Exchange at the Crawford house last night. Following the meeting there was a dinner, at which President W. E. Walsh presided. There were a number of guests from Providence.

SERVICE GIVEN TO CITIZENS BY THE LIBRARIES

Asserted to Be Most Important Function of Municipal Reference Collections—Papers Read at Chicago Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Important as the municipal reference library is to the city official, its most important function, I am convinced, is the service it gives to the citizens as an aid in the formation of public opinion." This was the summary of a new and important development of library work given to the Council of the American Library Association here by Librarian S. H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, Mich.

All over the country, it appears, librarians are finding this the most important function, while objections are being raised to the other side of the municipal reference library. In the city of Chicago difficulty is eliminated by the separation of the functions. Service is given to the city official by the municipal reference library situated in the city hall, and to the public by the civics room of the public library. But in most cities the double duty is united in one individual and one library. The tendency is to have an expert bill drafter in charge. Librarians insist that the library is not partisan, and does not want to become a "bill factory." They agree that it is legitimate to compile information for the city officials, but the growing sentiment, stated informally after the session, appears to be that there they should stop, refusing to write the laws even at the request of the lawmakers.

The municipal reference library is a comparatively new development. It has sprung from the increased interest in social and economic problems by city and state officials, who find a greater need of investigation. One valuable duty is the compiling of reports and acts of other cities. On the other side, of satisfying public interest in municipal affairs, Mr. Ranck cited a number of subjects now pursued in these reference libraries: filtration, city manager plan, sewage disposal, military training in schools, street railway franchises, service and rates, and the block system of house numbering.

Reporting on publicity methods for libraries and library associations, W. H. Kerr of Emporia, Kan., chairman of the American Library Association publicity committee, recommended that the committee be instructed to study and report a comprehensive publicity plan for the A. L. A., the state library associations and commissions, and local libraries. Such an inquiry might include investigation and report of the attitude of librarians toward publicity, the attitude of newspaper and publicity men toward libraries and library news, and the amount of informed interest in libraries possessed by the average man and woman of all the reading classes and masses of the people. Questions like these, continued Mr. Kerr, have to be answered: What have we got for the hundred million Americans? What do they know about libraries? Can we make them want our service? How shall we obtain their cooperation and appreciation of the untold wealth of libraries? In the meantime, concluded Mr. Kerr, the work begun in 1914 and 1915 by the A. L. A. publicity committee should be continued. Mr. Kerr prefaced his paper by a comprehensive list of definitions and observations, and some facts regarding library publicity and advertising.

The committee on book-buying reported that the Stevens bill for price fixing, reintroduced at this session of Congress by Congressman Ayres, would cut off the discount to libraries in the purchase of books, making a difference of from 10 to 40 per cent on what a library pays. On the ground that a library buys for educational purposes, and really is a wholesale purchaser, a resolution was passed protesting, and asking exemption for the libraries.

BIG CINCINNATI HORSE MART IS THING OF PAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Just as the ancient structures that figured in Cincinnati history when this city was known to the world as "Porkopolis" have disappeared, so is vanishing another relic of a Cincinnati one-time leading industry. The historic Fifth street horse mart, between Main and Sycamore streets, has nearly all been swept away. The stables in this single block at one time were the center of a great industry of the middle West. Horses to be shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada were here sold or traded. The stables were long, low buildings. The market was one of the cosmopolitan spots of Cincinnati, which in those days was the most cosmopolitan of middle-West cities. At the horse auctions the block of the auctioneer was a show spot. The cobblestoned street became a race course. The square has settled down to retail mercantile business. Automobiles are parked now where the horses once were hitched.

SCOTTISH RITE REUNION

GUTHRIE, Ok.—The dates for the reunion of the Scottish Rite consistory of Oklahoma have been fixed for Jan. 17, 18 and 19, says a Dallas News special. The class to take the degrees is a large one and a fine program of entertainments has been arranged.

CERTAINTY URGED IN REGULATION OF THE RAILROADS

Ivy L. Lee Summarizes Conditions of Transportation Industry Under Conflicting Rules

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COLUMBUS, O.—A plea for definite and certain regulation of railroads was made here in a speech before the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently by Ivy L. Lee. Mr. Lee spoke from long experience in railroad administration before taking up his present connection with the educational interests of John D. Rockefeller. He argued that the railroad managers have had so many business props taken away from them by conflicting rate decisions and such diversified regulation, they are unable to move with certainty. This is indicated in his preliminary statement:

"At the end of nearly 10 years of regulation we now find the railroads subject to the interstate commerce commission and to the separate and unrelated commissions of 46 states, all with very wide powers over railroad rates and practices. Further than that, the four years 1912 to 1915, inclusive, saw the introduction in 43 state Legislatures of 3020 bills relating to railroads, of which 442 became law."

Mr. Lee summarizes the railroads' condition as follows:

1. The railroads have no standards as to what the various regulating bodies will consider reasonable rates.

2. Even if a new rate is reasonable, the railroad has no way of knowing when to expect it to become effective; the interstate commerce commission has power to suspend a rate for 10 months before finally deciding whether or not it shall be allowed to become effective.

3. The interstate commerce commission may order an increase in rates and that increase be nullified by action of state commissions.

4. One state may make an order which is contrary to the rule prevailing in an adjoining state.

5. Railroad wages are now largely determined by arbitration awards, but no standards have been established fixing the relative amount of a railroad's earnings which should be paid out for wages.

6. The railroads are compelled under the Sherman act to compete, but the Hepburn law, which in effect insures that rates over all roads between any two points shall be the same, as a matter of fact, prevents any competition in rates.

7. Taxes are levied upon the railroads without reference to the other burdens imposed upon them, and the taxing authorities have no responsibility for raising the revenue with which to pay taxes.

In the 15 years from 1900 to 1915, the Pennsylvania railroad system for instance, added $661,000,000, or 81.72 per cent to its property investment, but its taxes increased 201.78 per cent in the same period.

8. The railroads may spend enormous sums reducing grades, removing curves and increasing the tractive power of locomotives, with a view to handling the largest possible amount of freight with the smallest number of men, only to be confronted by a law restricting the length of a train, thus nullifying the economy sought for.

9. The method of paying railroads for carrying the mails is in a state of chaos. The existing system is regarded by the railroads as essentially confiscatory; it is regarded by the present postmaster-general as unduly burdensome upon the government. The interstate commerce commission, empowered by Congress to pass upon changes in the parcel post weight limit ordered by the postmaster-general, in its report for 1913, itself recommended that its own duties in this respect "should be more clearly stated."

10. Over a period of many years past the railroads have been forced by public policy to make enormous expenditures—for such items as steel cars, removing grade crossings, new passenger stations, and such like—all desirable, no doubt, but adding practically nothing to no earnings. This tendency still prevails, and the railroad officer has no way of knowing what he will be forced to spend in such directions in coming years.

DEPAUW GRADUATE GETS RHODES HONOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Rhodes scholarship for Indiana has been awarded to Robert M. Stephenson, a graduate of DePauw University. His home is in Rockford, Ill. He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from DePauw in 1913 and later obtained his master's degree at Harvard. Since then he has been teaching in California. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Stephenson, formerly of Greencastle, Ind.

E. H. GARY NAMED FOR PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The leading article of the current issue of Manufacturers News, organ of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, is devoted to the proposal of Judge E. H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, as a candidate for President of the United States.

ACRE SELLS FOR $25,000

HOUSTON, Tex.—One acre of valuable oil land near Humble has been sold for $25,000 cash to D. R. Beatty, W. A. Vinson and E. W. Townes by R. S. Sterling, according to a Dallas News special. The land is known as the north half of two acre lot No. 37, Wheeler and Pickins subdivision, Stevenson survey.

DR. KOO HAS FULL CONFIDENCE OF YUAN SHIH-KAI

New Minister From China to the United States Expected to Help Develop Closer Relations Between the Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The addition of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese minister to the United States to the diplomatic corps of Washington is considered of importance not only as presaging a smooth road in the development of closer relations between this country and China, but is of interest to educational circles as well, for Dr. Koo is considered as an important factor in the general advancement of his people. He was educated in America, coming here in 1904 to begin his study in Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of B. A. He gained the degree of master of arts in 1910 and of doctor of philosophy in 1911. He specialized in international law and diplomacy under the direction of John Bassett Moore, who later was counselor of the state department

Dr. Koo is the author of a now well known treatise, "The Status of Aliens in China." While in Columbia University he took a prominent part in all student activities, particularly in debate and oratorical contests. Incidentally it may be said that his English is faultless and not spoken with any inflection of his race. It was under his leadership that the Columbia team defeated the Cornell team in 1907 in an interesting debate. He was also editor-in-chief of the Columbia Speculator, the university daily. He was at one time president of the Chinese students alliance in America and lately has been president of the Association of Chinese Returned Students from Europe and America and also head of the American College Club in Pekin, having a membership of about 200 Chinese and Americans.

In 1912 President Yuan repeatedly wired for him, asking him to render his share of service to the republican government. He was appointed on his return to China English secretary to the President and was also given the post of secretary of the cabinet. Later he was also assigned to the Chinese foreign office as secretary, and soon promoted to be counselor, which office he held until he was appointed ambassador to Mexico last July. Late in October he was transferred to Washington.

Dr. Koo enjoys the full confidence of President Yuan, if such he may be called in view of the fact that he has been proclaimed Emperor. While holding the post of counselor of the foreign office he was also a member of the President's staff and was frequently asked to take part in cabinet meetings. He has served on a number of important government missions, such as the treaty study commission, the Hague peace conference commission, the 1911 revolutionary claims commission and the commission to devise means for the reform of customs tariff in China.

SALARIES PAID GRADUATES IN ENGINEERING

Dean of Oklahoma School Gives Figures on Money Earned by Members of Different Classes

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STILLWATER, Okla.—In an effort to determine the financial opportunities for graduates of engineering schools in the Southwest, Dean Alfred Boyd of the school of engineering of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College sent a questionnaire to the 166 graduates of the school. Only 66 of the graduates replied in full, but as they are believed to be representative of the entire number, the results are accepted as authoritative. Practically every one of the graduates was found to be engaged in some phase of engineering work.

The replies show that beginning salaries are quite small, but that they more than double in 10 years after graduation. The salaries were computed on a basis of income Jan. 1, 1915. The average salary obtained by members of the 1914 class, less than a year out of college, was $756.66. The lowest beginning salary was $450 and the highest $1200.

The average salary obtained by members of the 1904 class, 10 years after graduation, was $1625. The lowest salary obtained by any graduate 10 years out of college was $1400 and the highest $1850. The investigation showed that after the $2000 mark was reached there was no relation between years of service and of salary. By the time the graduates become pretty well established, individual merit is the main dividing line. Up to 10 years there is a fairly uniform increase of salaries for each year.

Following is a record of minimum, maximum and average salaries obtained by members of the various classes, beginning with 1902, and based on salary received in the calendar year of 1914:

Class	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1902	$2,040.00	$2,000	$2,000.00
1903	2,400.00	2,400	2,400.00
1904	1,400.00	1,850	1,625.00
1905	4,000.00	4,200	4,100.00
1906	1,740.00	1,740	1,740.00
1907	1,300.00	1,800	1,363.00
1908	1,335.60	1,600	1,467.80
1909	900.00	2,910	1,678.33
1910	1,200.00	4,000	1,786.36
1911	900.00	1,950	1,246.35
1912	400.00	1,700	1,112.11
1913	650.00	1,000	812.50
1914	450.00	1,200	756.66

TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY ON THE FARM

So Says President White of the Society of Agricultural Engineers—Increase in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The remarkable development of the use of the traction engine within the last two years was the subject of much comment at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers here. "In my own state of Wisconsin," said Frank M. White of the University of Wisconsin, president of the society, "there are 500 tractors in use now where there were not a dozen three years ago, outside the steam traction engines used by steam thrashing machine crews. The engineer of one of the manufacturers, who attended our sessions, told me that his company in 1915 made 1200 gas tractors, where it had planned to make only 800 and that it now plans to make 2600 for 1916 and will probably turn out 3000. Where there used to be not more than a dozen makes of tractors on the market there are now said to be close on to 150 makes. The traction engine has come to say as a part of the farmers' equipment. From the West, where its use first became popular, the tractor has worked its way east until it is now coming into general use in almost every state. The farmers up to the last two or three years have been thinking only of increased production. Today they are getting to think of decreased costs of production, and the traction engine is one of the agencies they have adopted for getting this result."

Two hundred and fifty agricultural engineers attended the convention, representing states as widely separated as New York and California. It is believed by many of the engineers that the invasion of the general farm field by the gas traction engine means the development of big farms. It is pointed out that one tractor crew can handle several hundred acres as easily as a quarter section could be handled by horse power, and that the result will be that farmers of wealth will buy adjoining farms and consolidate holdings until they can operate estates of hundreds of acres.

It was thought by some delegates that this tendency will disturb the present farm tenant problem. There is today a great farm population that does not own any land. A new phase of traction engine development is the marketing of a small type corresponding to the Ford among automobiles.

TO CROSS WHISKY AND BRANDY OFF PHARMACY LIST

National Association of Druggists Declared Not Satisfied With Removal From Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A determined effort is being made by the National Association of Retail Druggists to get a reconsideration of the vote which dropped whisky and brandy from the pharmacopeia. The action striking whisky and brandy from the pharmacists' standard list of drugs was announced several months ago. It will become effective, unless revoked, when the ninth revision of the pharmacopeia comes out in type some time soon.

One result of the dropping of whisky and brandy from the authoritative list of pure drugs will be to deprive it of the name of medicine, according to Thomas H. Potts, secretary of the Druggists National Association. This he objects to vigorously on the ground that whisky and brandy contain certain medicinal qualities, which should not be deprived of recognition. He also attributes the druggists' opposition to the removal of a standard, which the pharmacopeia has been. Without any standardization of whisky by the national drug list, a druggist can sell anything he chooses for whisky and brandy, he says, and the result will be that many will manufacture their own stock out of the cheapest materials. Impurities will then run riot, is Dr. Potts' belief.

This matter of standardization, it is understood, was what led the revision committee of the United States Pharmaceutical convention, headed by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to drop the two alcoholic mixtures from the pharmacopeia. The only reason of having a pharmacopeia is to establish standards of strength and purity—it is only a book of standards. The pharmacopeia cannot control the standards of whisky, as these are set by the government and may be changed by the government at will. For the lack of certainty as to what whisky and brandy were and would be, and the inability of the pharmacopeia revision committee itself to set any standards that would hold, it left them out.

Whisky and brandy have been in the pharmacopeia for a great many years.

Charges that sentiment favorable to prohibition moved the majority of the revision committee, consisting of some 51 members, to action, have been made in one form or another by friends of whisky and brandy. Supporters of the committee insist that prohibition had nothing to do with it but that the decision was taken solely for the reason stated above. Whatever the motives, the effect may be a step toward the lessening use of alcohol as a medicinal remedy. Physicians can still prescribe brandy and whisky, just as they do numerous drugs not in the pharmacopeia, but at the same time whisky and brandy will lack the "name of medicine."

IDAHO WANTS GOOD FOREST ROADS BUILT

National Government Requested to Give Funds in Lump Sum in Order to Facilitate Development of Wooded Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Idaho—An effort is being made in Idaho to induce the national forest service to develop the national forests by the construction of first-class wagon roads. To do this will require an act of Congress. The proposition is that the revenue due the state from the national forest earnings be granted in a lump sum so that it may be expended in immediate road development, which will open up this territory to its mining, timber and scenic possibilities.

Of the gross earnings of the national forests 25 per cent is returned to the counties in which these forests are located for road and bridge construction and 10 per cent is spent within these forests for internal development. It is this 25 per cent and 10 per cent that is desired to be advanced in a lump sum.

Over 40 per cent of Idaho's entire area is held by the United States in forest reserves as speculative property of the nation, and the citizens feel that the federal government should take a larger responsibility for its development. In one county of the state over half of the territory is federal, whose revenue to the county in 1915 was but $1400, while the revenue to the county in taxes from private timber lands of approximately one tenth the national forest area was $50,000. To make these forests accessible by good motor-truck roads would mean the systematic, comprehensive and immediate opening up of resources which would become taxable.

The delegation in Congress stands ready to urge this measure upon the receipt of data and applications from organizations. This development of Idaho has long been a desire of Senator Borah, and for five years he has been the inspiration of the committee which has been quietly and faithfully studying the exact requirements of such a movement. Although the impetus of the movement is in Idaho, the national measure would benefit other western states containing national forests. The estimated amount of the advance money is $2,000,000.

DYE FOR WOOL OBTAINED FROM OSAGE ORANGE

MADISON, Wis.—While seeking a use for thousands of tons of waste osage orange wood the forest products laboratory at the University of Wisconsin has discovered that the wood contains a dye which may be used in wool and leather industries as satisfactorily as fustic wood.

Because of its durability, hardness and small shrinkage osage orange wood is employed extensively for wagon rims, insulator pins, fence posts and similar uses, but the irregular shape of the trees results in large waste. Tests made by the laboratory, in cooperation with textile schools and tanneries, have shown that the dye in osage orange wood can be substituted for the fustic wood now imported from Mexico and South America for dyeing wool and leather.

From 40,000 to 50,000 tons of Texas and Oklahoma osage orange waste are available annually—twice the present consumption of fustic wood—and can be delivered in northern ports at a much lower price. As a result of the laboratory's work five carloads of osage orange waste have been purchased by a large eastern concern manufacturing dyestuffs to be given a thorough commercial trial.

LANSDALE CHAPTER OF MASONS FORMED

LANSDALE, Pa.—The aim of Lansdale Masons for half a century was realized when Lansdale Royal Arch chapter, No. 301, was instituted recently, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The chapter has a charter membership of 42, comprising prominent business and professional men of the district. These officers were installed:

Jacob S. Geller, high priest; Clarence M. Kratz, king; John P. Erwin, scribe; George Schafenacker, treasurer; Samuel C. Eaton, secretary; David Orr, representative to the grand chapter; Henry S. Freed, Henry H. Beidler and George W. Wilde, trustees.

The installation exercises were directed by Thomas M. McConnell, Philadelphia, grand high priest. He was assisted by J. Howard S. Barnes, Norristown, grand king; Albert Kenslow, Philadelphia, grand scribe; Stockton Bates, Philadelphia, grand secretary; Edwin Spencer, Philadelphia, grand treasurer.

SMALL OHIO TOWN HAS FINE ARMORY

OAK HARBOR, O.—The new $30,000 armory was dedicated last week. The armory, which is to be the home of company M of the Sixth regiment of the Ohio National guard, is one of the finest in the state, says a Toledo Blade special, while Oak Harbor has the distinction of being the smallest town in the state to have an armory.

EXPRESS BURNED AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Fourteen carloads of express valued at $150,000 were destroyed in a fire at the Adams Express Company's depot today.

FIXED RATE OF TAXATION URGED IN WASHINGTON

Abolishment of Half-and-Half District of Columbia Rule Recommended by Committee — Definite Policy Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The joint congressional committee named at the last session to investigate the fiscal relations between the federal and district governments made its report to Congress yesterday. The committee is unanimous in recommending that the so-called "half and half" plan, or equal division of the expenses between the government and the district be abolished at once, but that the system must be continued, as a matter of legal right, in the payment of the district's funded debt.

Of greatest importance in the report is the recommendation that when the residents of the district have paid fair and reasonable taxes, their responsibility for the maintenance of the capital shall cease.

The entire problem on which the report is based comes from the act of 1878, by which the expenses of the District of Columbia were intended to be borne "half and half" by the district and by the federal government. The joint investigating committee's report, it is thought, will be written in an immediate law embodying its principal recommendations, with possibly some of the ideas advanced by Senator Works. The committee's conclusions are summarized as follows:

"We find after a most careful consideration of all of the evidence and circumstances as shown to each at this time, that there is no reason for any arbitrary rule of proportionate contribution for the expenses of the District of Columbia by the residents thereof and by the people of the United States, who reside outside the District of Columbia. That the correct rule should be that the responsibility in taxation of the residents of the District of Columbia be as fixed and certain as the responsibility of residents of other American cities, comparable with the city of Washington; that with the payment of such taxes as may be equitably and properly assessed against privately owned taxable property the financial responsibility of the residents of the district should be concluded; that the present assessment valuation of privately owned real estate in Washington is fair and reasonable; that the sum of money collected as such taxes be paid into the treasury of the United States, there to be incorporated into a trust fund for the benefit of the District of Columbia, and that the revenues thus collected be expended in the government of the District of Columbia and for no other purpose: that the United States pay from its moneys all the balance of whatever sum is deemed necessary to appropriate for the proper municipal expenses of the District of Columbia after consideration of the reports and estimates of the commissioners of the District of Columbia and the needs of said district: and as a conclusion, which should be of the greatest weight we urge upon Congress that its appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia should always be in such sum as will not only continue the city of Washington and the District of Columbia in every respect as the splendid and beautiful central residence of this great nation, but also cause it to become and be forever maintained, as a model for all the cities of the world."

The concluding recommendation of the report of the committee reads:

"Our unanimous conclusion is that the rate of taxation in the district should be fixed and certain;

"That the Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its preeminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expression of the nation's home and its people's pride."

While the committee does not accept the proposition of Senator Works and Commissioners Newman and Bronlow that all district funds shall be turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, it does recommend that district taxes shall be paid into a trust fund and shall be spent for no other purpose than for the district's expenses.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY ELECTS

The Franklin Typographical Society held its annual meeting in Franklin hall, 121 Chandler street, last night and unanimously reelected Patrick J. Guerin as president. The other officers are Willard H. Forbes, vice-president; Charles H. Phinney, secretary; William J. Thomas, collector; Leonard Raymond, treasurer; Shepard Howland and John V. Ballard, librarians. The society announces its Benjamin Franklin dinner will take place Monday evening, Jan. 17, at the Boston City Club. Postmaster William F. Murray will deliver an address.

LIBERTY LEAGUE FILES REPORT

Michael J. Hines, treasurer of the Trades Union Liberty League of Massachusetts, filed election expense returns with the city clerk yesterday. The returns showed a total expenditure from June to December, 1915, of $2963.16. The receipts, largely donations from various labor organizations, were $3044 for the same period, leaving a balance of $2000.84.

HALF-AND-HALF RULE AT CAPITAL IS CONDEMNED

Senator Works Would Abolish District of Columbia Form and Have New Washington Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supplementary to the report of the so-called half-and-half committee of the Senate, appointed in accordance with an act of Congress to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, Senator John D. Works of the committee submitted the following observations made by him personally:

"While I agree with the other members of the committee upon the ultimate question to be determined and have signed the general report, I have felt constrained to express my own views on these subjects separately in order, principally, to give my reasons for the conclusions I have reached.

"The bill raising the committee provides 'whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to Congress a statement of the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said district and the United States respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based.'

"Evidently the imposition of the duty upon the committee in this form proceeds from the theory that there are within the territorial boundaries of the District of Columbia two distinct corporate or governmental organizations, each of which is responsible in part for the administration of the district and liable for a portion of its expenses. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"The district is the capital of the nation. Congress is by the constitution given complete and exclusive jurisdiction and control over it. Being exclusive, this power cannot lawfully be delegated to any other municipal organization or body. In fact, none of the powers or jurisdiction has been delegated to the District of Columbia. It is a nominal municipal corporation only, without officers, without authority, and without function whatever to perform as such. The so-called district officers are appointed by, and are in fact the officers of, the national government. It can make no laws, but is governed wholly by laws enacted by Congress. Its treasury, so-called and mentioned so often in appropriation bills, has no existence in fact. It has no money and no power to collect any. Its nominal officers, who are in fact officers of the government, are only instruments of the government for the levying and collection of taxes from property owners within the district. It cannot make appropriations or pay any of its expenses.

"The money collected as taxes from property owners is not paid into the treasury of the district, because it has none, but into the national treasury. It is not paid out by the district but by the treasurer of the United States upon the order of Congress. The title to some of the property in the district is held in its name. But the property belongs to the government and is held by the district as a mere naked trustee without power or control over it. In short, the nominal municipal corporation of the District of Columbia is a mere shell, without any authority, power or responsibility, and without any of the attributes or functions of a municipal government. It is worse than that. It is a delusion and a snare. It has led the people of the district to believe that they have a local government that is some shield and protection to them as against the power of Congress, and at the same time has led some members of Congress and people outside the district to believe that the national government can divide the responsibility of maintaining, building and beautifying its own capital with such a local government. The situation is wholly misleading and hurtful."

The senator says the bill directing the committee to determine the proper proportion of expenses to be borne by the government and the District of Columbia is founded on a wrong impression and is itself misleading. He continues:

"The District of Columbia never has been liable for a portion of the expenses and never can be properly. It never has paid part of the expenses and probably never will. Obviously, therefore, the real and only possible question before the committee is not what proportion of the expenses of the district shall be paid by the District of Columbia but what proportion of such expenses to be paid out by the national government shall be raised by taxation of the privately owned property of the district.

"This involves necessarily the question whether the so-called half-and-half system now in force shall be continued in force, and if not, whether any other proportion as between the taxpayers and the government shall be fixed. I have reached the following conclusions for which I shall give my reasons and which I submit to the consideration of Congress:

"1. The District of Columbia should convey to the United States all properties held in its name and the United States should assume and pay the debts standing against the name of the district.

"2. The municipality of the District of Columbia should then be abolished, the territory of the district designated the City of Washington, and its affairs controlled and administered directly by the national government.

"3. The rate of taxation and basis of assessment should be reasonable as compared with other comparable cities.

"4. All moneys derived from taxation should be paid into the national treasury to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the district and the half-and-half system abolished.

"5. The national government should be wholly responsible for the conduct and support of its capital, and all appropriations therefore should be made from the national treasury without regard to the amount derived from taxation for that purpose.

"6. All special assessments or charges against privately-owned property, for the opening or improvement of streets, or other public improvements, should be abolished and all laws providing therefor repealed.

"7. The right to prosecute actions against the District of Columbia for past and future causes of action should be allowed as against the United States.

"8. The residents of the district should be given representation in Congress and the right to select their representatives and to vote for presidential electors."

On the question of the abolition of the district the senator says the government should take over at once its capital and provide for it. He says that to call the capital of this country a "district" is incongruous and anything but pleasing. What has commonly been known as the District of Columbia he would call the City of Washington. He would appoint commissions of the City of Washington as a branch of the government with authority within proper limits to control its affairs. He thinks they should have broader powers than the district commissioners have. The laws need readjusting, especially those regulating assessments and the collection of taxes which are sadly in need of revision. He says:

"There should be no half-and-half system. It is the capital of the nation over which the United States government has full and complete jurisdiction and it cannot lawfully transfer its authority to the so-called municipality, but that is what it attempted to do by the act of 1878 by which the half-and-half system was established. Congress fixes by law the tax rate and the basis of assessment and then matches what is raised by taxation dollar for dollar. Congress not only shifts half of its responsibility to the taxpayers of the district but limits its own responsibility by the amount thus raised."

The senator says that while this system may have been devised at the time, that is, in 1878, to extricate the district from an unfortunate condition that prevailed then, this condition no longer exists. He shows that in the last fiscal year the people of the district were taxed for $1,901,392.77 more than their one half.

What the national government should do, he said, is to treat the district as its own capital, and take full responsibility for everything it needs or should have as the seat of the government of a great and prosperous nation, without regard to anything that may be derived from private individuals in the way of taxes or otherwise. It should pay its own money to support its own capital. To enter into a partnership with a sham corporation to raise money to support its own capital is too absurd to talk about, he says. It does not follow, he says, that residents in the district should not pay towards its support. They should pay a reasonable amount in return for the benefits they receive from the government of it and nothing more. Their taxes should be paid into the treasury and applied to the district expenses, but what they pay in should in no way control the amount to be expended for the district.

Entering upon other phases of the subject the senator says:

"I am going to call attention to some of the things that should have been done under the half-and-half system that have not been done. The American people want their capital to be clean, decent, respectable and healthful, as well as beautiful on the outside. It has fallen far below this standard under a system of government where Congress can shift its responsibility in the District of Columbia to an irresponsible municipal body. Under this system the slums, the saloons and unwholesome conditions have been allowed to flourish. Portions of the city have been devastated by conditions that should not have been permitted. The better class of people in the district have done the best they could with the means at hand, and it is not wholly their fault that these conditions continue down to the present day. The chief reason is that Congress has failed to enact laws and appropriate money necessary to abate these conditions though often urged to do so."

The senator here reviewed the efforts that have been made to improve the housing conditions, and read from President Roosevelt's and Taft's messages on the subject. Revelations of the conditions in some parts of Washington were made from time to time, and in 1910 efforts were made to secure legislation to improve conditions. Then after presenting the evidence of the investigation, the senator says, speaking of his own knowledge:

"The conditions are unspeakably bad. One who witnesses them for the first time is filled with profound pity and commiseration for the inmates, not unmixed with a feeling of shame and resentment that a great nation like this, one of the richest and most powerful in the world, and possessed of almost unlimited resources, should allow such conditions to exist in its capital city. Washington is a city of striking and abrupt contrasts.

"One may ride along a wide, well paved and attractive street lined with beautiful, almost palatial homes and turn from it upon a worn out, cobble-stone or brick paved street lined with broken down houses, many of them dilapidated and apparently unfit for human habitation. From that one can turn into what are politely called 'inhabited alleys,' 'courts,' 'places,' and find an appalling condition of destitution and degradation. All this within a distance of two or three squares. Some of these alleys have but one means of ingress and egress, and within is a labyrinth of alleys covering the entire inside of a square with a fringe of houses around the outside, some of them little better than those within except that they are easier of access. The owners of the shacks are making more money out of the rent of them than is being made by the owners of first-class houses and business blocks.

"The government should condemn places like this and tear them out root and branch, building thereon tenement places at low rental for these people. It would cost money, but it will be money much better spent than the millions we now throw away for useless purposes. We are spending money lavishly, extravagantly and paternally in the states. The dividing lines between the states and the federal government are fast disappearing by the raid of the states on the national treasury. The states are selling their jurisdiction and their sovereignty for money.

"We are centralizing our government at an alarming rate and to a degree that I am afraid few appreciate, and for purely mercenary and selfish reasons. We are spending millions of dollars for public buildings in the states that are not needed and for the improvement of so-called rivers and creeks that are of no public use. But when an effort is made to clean up the national capital that is within the jurisdiction of the government, and for which it is directly responsible, the purse strings are tightly drawn and the cheese paring begins. The half-and-half system is appealed to as a reason and excuse for economy."

He said this system could not provide sufficient money by taxation to pay the bill of tearing out the old shacks and building new habitable houses. The government should provide other homes for these people at reasonable expense and with rents under the control of the government.

"Another kindred and debasing evil," said the Senator, "that has been nourished by the government of divided responsibility is the liquor saloon. The saloons flourish unmolested and unashamed. The business men of Washington, too many of them, support and uphold them and antagonize any proposed law to suppress or control them because they say that to eliminate the saloon will hurt business. Not a very high standard of morality or citizenship, you will say. No, it is not, but it is the standard of commercialism, greed and slavery to business as against every consideration of decency or good morals. Civic associations composed of good citizens and of high character stand opposed to the destruction of one of the greatest of evils. Often men allied with the liquor interest are members of these associations and sometimes are officers, and they always attend the meetings. When I came into the Senate there were over 500 liquor saloons in the District of Columbia. They infested the residence district of the city and nestled about schools and churches. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced reducing the number of saloons to 300, excluding them from residence districts, and providing more stringent control.

The bill was strenuously opposed in committee. It was favorably reported by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia and passed the Senate practically without opposition. In the House it was held in committee for a month and could not be brought to a vote. It was finally passed by making it an amendment to the district appropriation bill which forced a vote on it. The law has not accomplished all that was intended or expected of it. The administration, or maladministration, of it by the excise board was obviously so bad that an investigation by the Senate was ordered and the committee strongly condemned the course of the excise board. It was made evident that the board was unduly favorable to the liquor interests and against the public welfare and good morals of the district.

"Here again there should be no divided authority or responsibility. This is a matter that interests and affects the whole country. It is a disgrace to the nation that such conditions should be allowed to exist in its capital city. The Congress should deal with it directly, promptly and effectively. There should be no intervening local authority, or local fears or sentiment to obstruct or hinder the complete elimination of the liquor traffic from the capital of the nation. Many states have abolished the saloon and established prohibition. Others are moving forward to the same highly desirable results. The federal government should not be lagging behind in this great forward movement for the betterment of mankind."

Speaking of the conditions of the police stations, Senator Works says their equipment is inadequate, and the buildings are antiquated and the force is poorly housed. Repairs are needed, but this movement cannot be made without money, and Congress has failed to appropriate the amount. The work cannot be done under the half-and-half system without bringing an unbearable burden on the taxpayers of the District. The engine houses are also in the same dilapidated condition, entirely unworthy of the capital city of the nation. Concerning the hospitals, the senator says the Municipal Lodging hospital and the Washington Asylum hospital are a disgrace to any decent city. He says:

"What the government should have in Washington is a first-class modern hospital to care for the unfortunates that it is now caring for so indifferently and inadequately and for others needing its help. It should have a receiving and emergency hospital with all modern improvements and adequately equipped. It should at once cut off all appropriations to private hospitals. It is a misuse of public funds for which there is no return.

"The government hospital should be free to all kinds of practitioners of all schools of medicine and other means of healing, leaving the patients free to select their own means of healing if they have any choice. It should in that way be made one means of breaking up the existing medical monopoly, one of the worst and most oppressive of all the great trusts and monopolies of the whole country."

The senator speaks of the park system of Washington and says that at present Rock Creek park is available only to the wealthy and well-to-do on account of its being so far removed from the city. He favors its improvement. Speaking of the system of taxing the owners of the abutting property for the opening of new streets, he says the system is unjust and there should be a change in the law. He points to the old city hall, 91 years old, with the plaster falling from its exterior, as another example of the half-and-half system.

Speaking of Pennsylvania avenue, the senator says: "Aside from its width, there is nothing in the avenue to excite the pride of American citizens. It was laid out and intended to be an imposing thoroughfare between the Capitol and the White House, but unfortunately the government failed to keep title to the abutting land and the result is the avenue is lined by cheap and unsightly frame buildings, many of which have fallen into decay and become nothing less than disreputable. And now the finishing touch is added by making the center a parking place for automobiles. This is the national thoroughfare which the country reads about. Are we to leave it in that condition indefinitely? Perish the thought. But what is to be done? Do with it just what was intended, undoubtedly, in the beginning. Make it a national thoroughfare by condemning every foot of land bordering it between the Capitol and the treasury and build thereon the buildings much needed for the affairs of the government. There would be room for all with parks between for the full length of the street. In this way payment of large rents in the city for government offices would be avoided, the government employees would be better housed and better cared for and Pennsylvania avenue would become the most imposing municipal thoroughfare in the world. Long-time bonds to provide all these improvements should include an amount to banish the slums and build model houses on the ground they occupy. At present many of the departments and bureaus are scattered about the city in dilapidated buildings difficult of access."

The senator concludes:

"I have said some unpleasant things about the conditions that prevail here in Washington. I have said them with malice towards none. These are things that needed to be said and this seemed a proper time and occasion to say them. Some of them are things that should ring out from every pulpit in the land. They should be shouted from the house tops till the conditions are corrected. All of them should challenge the attention of the civic organizations and of all good people in the District who believe in making this city pure, clean and decent as well as beautiful. But above everything and everybody else it should call upon Congress to take prompt and adequate steps to remove from the capital of the nation the stain of permitting such conditions to exist."

LESS RESISTANCE OFFERED TO THE TOLL COLLECTION

Now that assurance has been given by the city that every effort is to be made to abolish in fact the one-cent tolls in the East Boston tunnel by Feb. 8, passengers moving to and from Noddle island are offering less resistance to those responsible for collecting the fee. During the rush hours, however, a large detail of police officers is stationed by the toll boxes as extra protection.

New equipment has been installed at Devonshire street station to replace the demolished turnstile and gate. In its place a fare box similar to those used at prepayment stations is installed. The early evening throng last night contained several people who were for resisting the toll, but order was maintained. Late last night one man was arrested when he attempted to resist the police officers.

In a statement given out by Gen. William Bancroft, president of the Elevated railway, it is pointed out that the Elevated, in continuing to collect the toll is acting merely as agent for the city of Boston. According to the statute the railway must continue the toll until Mayor Curley forwards it a written order to cease the collection for one year from the date the appropriation to the statute authorizing abolition shall have been paid over to the sinking fund commissioners of the city of Boston.

It has been discovered by Mayor Curley that 10 taxpayers of the city may petition the court for an injunction restraining the act of abolishing the tunnel tolls. Such an injunction, it was said, would make an act the city might take of no effect. It is pointed out, however, that under the statute the holders of the tunnel bonds are fully protected and that no action of this nature is anticipated.

HARVARD SQUAD DRILLS

Captain Cordier gave Harvard's squad of 134 non-commissioned officers its first instruction last night in the baseball cage. Tonight he will meet the same group of students and continue with his drilling orders. At present more than 1000 students have enlisted and the orders for service uniforms have reached the 650 mark. The uniforms will be ready next week. Lieut. R. D. Edwards, U. S. A., has been chosen to assist Captain Cordier in training the Harvard men in military drills.

FLORIDA INDORSES MR. WILSON

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The state Democratic executive committee indorsed President Wilson for reelection Thursday and announced that delegates to the national convention would be chosen in primaries to be held June 6.

SEALERS HEAR OF THE WORK DONE BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Dr. Louis A. Fischer of Federal Bureau a Speaker Before Weights and Measures Men

Dr. Louis A. Fischer, chief of the division of weights and measures of the United States bureau of standards, of Washington, D. C., spoke on "Progress of Weights and Measures" in addressing the members of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures at the second day of the twenty-first annual convention in Faneuil hall today. Election of officers comes this afternoon and Charles B. Woolley, sealer of the city of Boston, is mentioned for reelection as president. About 200 were present.

Mr. Fischer told the convention of the government's tests and facilities for making tests. He said they send cars equipped with the latest appliances all over the country, helping out the municipal sealers. He showed that the government's work was in giving aid as well as supervisory.

Thomas A. Mullen, a Boston attorney, told of the great advance in the department of weights and measures in Boston since he was acting head some years ago. Fritz Reichmann of New York spoke on the metric system. John C. Connors, representing a scale manufacturing firm of Troy, N. Y., spoke on "Tolerances and Specifications." Edward A. Russ, deputy state sealer of Maine, told of the work in that state.

The annual dinner was held last night at the American House. President Woolley was toastmaster and speakers and guests included Dr. Fischer, Joseph Hartigan, commissioner, mayor's bureau, New York city; Thure Hanson, commissioner of weights and measures of Massachusetts; Raymond Alley, president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; Thomas F. Egan of the Connecticut commission on weights and measures; John F. Farrell, superintendent of weights and measures, New York state, and Mr. Russ of Maine.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE'S SESSIONS END

"Public confidence in milk can be secured only through pasteurization," declared Dr. Charles E. North, director of the North public health bureau, in an address yesterday before the members of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association at the closing session of the state board of agriculture in Horticultural hall.

The annual winter meeting just closed last night was declared to be the largest and finest both in educational lectures and exhibitions ever held in the state. During the week there have been hundreds of farmers from all over New England in attendance, and the state officials say there is a steadily growing interest in farming each year.

Addressing several hundred farmers' wive yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer of Mt. Gretna, Pa., made a general plea for the use of country school houses for social centers, with rooms for the teaching of adults.

HERMAN HORMEL HEADS COMMITTEE

Herman Hormel was unanimously elected president of the Republican city committee for his sixth consecutive term at a meeting of the committee in Gilbert hall of Tremont Temple last night. Former Lieut-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing was reelected treasurer, William H. Squire of Brighton secretary, and David D. Montague of ward 10, Charles T. Cottrell of ward 21 and Walter V. Fletcher of ward 20 vice-presidents.

The only change from last year's list of officers was the election of Vice-President Squire as secretary and of Secretary Fletcher as a vice-president. Of the 240 members of the committee 106 were present. Ward 8 was the only ward not represented.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS FIFTEEN AEROPLANES

Fifteen aeroplanes for use by the United States navy, will be built and shipped from this state within the next few weeks, according to reports received here yesterday. Nine of these machines will be built by the Burgess company of Marblehead and the remainder by the Sturtevant company of Jamaica Plain. It is understood that these machines are to be sent to the Pensacola (Fla.) aeronautic station for trials before being accepted by the government. One machine already has been finished at the Burgess plant and the contract calls for one machine a week delivery.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL MEETS

D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, said that the directing of new Americans toward the ideal of citizenship is the highest form of patriotic service, in an address yesterday before the Social Service Council of Unitarian Women in the Arlington street church. Mrs. George H. Root of Winchester presided. It was voted to give $400 toward the work for Italian adults and $300 to the South End industrial school. The following officers were elected: Mrs. George H. Root, Winchester, president; Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, Boston, vice-president; Mrs. Arthur G. Robbins, Belmont, treasurer; Mrs. Samuel S. Symmes, Winchester, secretary.

NEW HAVEN CASE JURY GOES OUT TO DELIBERATE

Judge Hunt Closes Instruction on Indictments in Federal Suit Charging Attempted Traffic Monopoly in New England

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The case of the 11 New Haven railroad former directors charged with seeking to monopolize transportation routes in New England went to the jury at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, at the close of the charge delivered by Judge Hunt.

As the trial came to a close under the indictment returned against them on Feb. 26, 1915, under the Sherman anti-trust law, the defendants, if convicted, are liable to one year in prison each or a fine of $5000, or both.

The indictments upon which the jury will decide are against William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward D. Robbins, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemingway, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster and Henry K. McHarg.

The trial was one of the most remarkable in American history because of the prominence of the defendants, the array of counsel on either side and the issues involved. It brought to an end the investigation of New Haven affairs by the government, extending over a period of several years. The trial has lasted 60 full court days.

Charges of rate cutting to overcome competition, political operations in state legislatures and attempting to influence the President of the United States in carrying out the New Haven's alleged monopoly program were made. The names of former President Roosevelt, former Vice-President Fairbanks and Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane were mentioned by witnesses.

The indictments charged the defendants with using the folowing unlawful means to monopolize the carrier traffic of New England:

By obtaining stock control of competing lines, by getting lease control of facilities of competing lines, by traffic arrangement with competitors, by blocking rate and traffic agreements between competitors and outsiders, by waging a steamboat war to crush competition, by harrassing law suits.

Twenty-one former directors were indicted. Three were granted immunity for having testified in the interstate commerce commission investigation of the New Haven, six were granted separate trials and one was not called to trial because of extreme age.

All the defendants, excepting Messrs. Brewster and McHarg resigned from the New Haven directorate after the retirement of President Mellen in 1913.

Messrs. Brewster and McHarg resigned when the case went to trial, announcing they did not care to embarrass President Elliott of the New Haven by remaining on the directorate while under indictment.

Former President Charles Mellen was the government's principal witness. Thirty-five of the 60 court days of the trial were consumed in direct and cross-examination of Mr. Mellen. The defense used 2½ days in putting in its evidence, offering only five witnesses after Judge Hunt had denied a motion to take the case from the jury and dismiss it.

SYMPHONY SQUARE NAME FAVORED

The petition of the Huntington Avenue Association to the street commissioners for the adoption of the name "Symphony square" for the location at Massachusetts and Huntington avenue in honor of the establishment of the new Back Bay postoffice on Huntington avenue opposite from Symphony hall was seconded yesterday by a petition signed by all the business concerns in that vicinity, it is announced. The petition was sent to the street commissioners yesterday afternoon.

ENGLISH HIGH CLASS DINES

English high school class of '87 dined at the Hotel Thorndike last night. Retiring President Luther W. Lee presided and Headmaster William B. Snow of English high school and Master William H. Sylvester were guests and speakers. Lawrence B. O'Connor furnished a vocal and musical program. The new officers are E. P. Brown, president; F. Rollins, vice-president; J. Porter Crosby, secretary-treasurer; Harry M. Jones, Charles Fischel, Henry R. Kittredge and Everett W. Lewis, executive committee.

CITY OFFICIALS REMOVED

QUINCY, Mass.—Orders of removal were issued by Mayor Bates yesterday for City Treasurer John Curtis and Assessors Wellington W. Mitchell and Charles R. Sherman. Resignations were received from Moses L. Brown, commissioner of public works, and Ezekiel C. Sargent, city engineer. All will leave the employ of the city Saturday noon. The mayor appointed George E. Pfaffman, Mathew Nicoll and Russell T. Bates as park commissioners.

ELECTION CHANGE PROPOSED

WOBURN, Mass.—Proposing the abolishment of party designations in municipal elections the city council voted unanimously last night to refer the proposition to a committee of the entire council to confer with the mayor. A special meeting of the council may be called in a few days for the purpose of considering the advisability of filing a petition and bill with the Legislature.

REAL ESTATE

The United Realty Trust has closed a sale of the Amsterdam apartments at 519 Audubon road, corner of Mountford street, Back Bay, being a four-story brick structure on 3854 square feet of land; all assessed on $21,000, the land value being $6700. William L. Porter is the buyer.

Property at the corner of Harvard and Green streets, Brookline, has been conveyed by Kate E. Winch to Joseph B. Krauser. This parcel consists of a single frame dwelling, stable and 16,292 square feet of land, all assessed on $32,500, of which $20,000 is on the land.

SOUTH END AND DORCHESTER

Title to the three-story octagon brick dwelling owned by E. Jeanette Gooding at 223 West Springfield street, has this day been transferred to William H. Hardy. There is a land area of 1963 square feet valued at $3500. Total assessment $7800.

James R. Murphy has bought from Jane C. McGrady et al. the property at 446 Quincy street, comprising a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 32,496 square feet, extending through to Clarkson street, taxed on $7800, total assessment being $9800.

William T. Wickman and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling and 4620 square feet of land, situated No. 30 Mascot street, near Jones avenue, Dorchester, taxed in the name of Luther T. Townsend for $3000, which includes $600 on the land.

JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

Robert T. Fowler sold to John J. Kelley the property at 48 Hall street, comprising a three-family house and 4500 square feet of land, all taxed for $4800.

J. E. Fraser of Quincy has bought from Fred A. Gaskins, administrator, through the Chapin Farm Agency, the Hall estate in Assinippi, comprising five acres, orchard, residence, stable and factory building.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 5

1916	$1,481,000	1908	$829,000
1915	1,084,000	1907	2,160,000
1914	3,318,000	1906	780,000
1913	2,458,000	1905	255,000
1912	1,695,000	1904	718,000
1911	525,000	1903	1,702,000
1910	2,301,000	1902	1,412,000
1909	1,471,000	1901	1,208,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Newbury st., 388-394, ward 11; Geo. H. Walker, Killain & Hopkins; brick mercantile.
Seldon st., 129, ward 24; Jno. S. Halkett; frame dwelling.
Wentworth st., 36, ward 24; Clifford M. Mowatt; frame dwelling.
Bardwell st., 16-20, ward 23; Jos. M. Kiley, Jas. G. Hutchison; frame dwelling.
Lucerne st., 108, ward 24, H. N. Dickerman, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.
Lake st., 46, ward 25; Jno. H. Sullivan, Guy Lowell; frame dwelling.
Appleton rd., 5, ward 25; Jno. H. Sullivan, Guy Lowell; frame dwelling.
Lafield st., 15, ward 24; Jas. F. Flaherty; frame dwelling.
North st., 292, ward 6; Thos. McCormack; alter stores and tenements.
Medway st., 1-5, ward 24; Mason Regulator Co., Parker Bros.; alter mfg.
Cross st., 105, ward 6; Austin I. Doten, Wm. H. Bessrick; alter mercantile.
Boylston st., 456, ward 11; A. P. Loring; alter mercantile.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

Collier Ulysses, Colon for Norfolk, 327 miles north of Colon at noon Thursday.

Coast guard cutter Seminole left Southport, N C, at 8 a m, Thursday, for Frying Pan shoals.

SS Kershaw, Boston for Baltimore, was 28 miles southwest of Fireisland at 8 p m Thursday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 116 miles southwest of Gay Head at noon Thursday.

SS Dorchester, Boston for Norfolk, was 117 miles southwest of Fire island at noon Thursday.

SS City of Macon, Spezia for New York, was 1584 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Mexico, New York for Veracruz, was 75 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Maracaibo, New York for Laguayra, was 180 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Esperanza, Veracruz for New York, was 100 miles north of Nassau at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Coamo, San Juan for New York, was 1146 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Santa Catalina, New York for Bahia, was 861 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Thursday.

SS Virginia, New York for Archangel, was 360 miles east of Cape Race at noon Thursday.

SS Guantanamo, New York for Veracruz, was 309 miles northeast of Veracruz at 7 p m Thursday.

RAILROAD MEN TAKE POLL ON NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"There is no misunderstanding between the New Haven road and its men at the present time and the relations between the company and its employees are harmonious to a greater degree now than ever. We realize that the men are making a canvass of their brotherhoods and unions, but it is done because of a general order and takes in practically all the roads of the East."

Such is the official statement of the New Haven road in regard to the poll being taken here on the question of demanding an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime. Similar action is being taken by every road east of Chicago and north of Washington, and some 350,000 are involved. Results will not be known much before April 1.

WAR THE TOPIC OF ADDRESS

Capt. Granville Fortescue, formerly with the United States army and recently with different European armies as special correspondent, gave an illustrated address on "The War on All Fronts" at the Boston City Club last evening.

NATION-WIDE LAW FOR PROHIBITION WILL BE URGED

Hope of Successful Outcome Felt by Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National prohibition legislation will be pressed at this session of Congress, with considerable hope of success, said Representative Edwin Y. Webb, chairman of the House judiciary committee, at the White House today.

Mr. Webb has introduced in the House the prohibition amendment to the constitution—the Hobson amendment, as changed in the House last Congress to give the federal and state government jointly and severally authority to enforce it. Senator Gallinger has introduced the same amendment in the Senate.

Mr. Webb says the measure will gain 40 or 50 new votes in the House this year over last year. Last year it received a majority but lacked the necessary two thirds. Mr. Webb hopes it will get two thirds this time, but says in any event it will gain so much additional support as to make its passage easy next year.

"Many members who voted against the amendment last year have come around in favor of it," said Mr. Webb. "And others who begin to see it is inevitable will say we might as well do it now and have it over. When 80 per cent of the territory of the United States is dry and 55 to 60 per cent of the population under no license laws, the country has a right to have this question submitted."

Mr. Webb will call his committee this month or next to consider the measure and plans to bring it up in the House before national defense legislation.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT URGED

The Dorchester Board of Trade last night went on record as favoring the widening and dredging of the Neponset river from the Neponset bridge to the Granite avenue bridge. Committees were appointed to forward the movement. A committee was appointed to obtain a joint conference between park commissioners and port directors, at which it may be proposed to alter the proposed location of the new Neponset bridge. The members also favored an extension of the Dorchester subway from Andrew square to Uphams Corner.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE

Public bequests of $26,500 are made by the will of Mrs. Abigail White Howe of Cambridge, filed yesterday in the probate court at East Cambridge. Her residence, 1826 Massachusetts avenue, is left to the Cambridge hospital and the Home for Aged People as tenants in common. The residue of the estate is left to Radcliffe College in memory of the testator's brothers, the income to be used for scholarships and fellowships for deserving students. A codicil provides that one half of the income may be spent for general purposes.

LATIN SCHOOL CLASS ELECTS

The Boston Latin School Class Association of '85 held its thirty-first annual dinner at the Boston City Club last night. It was announced that $200 had been turned over to the association from the income of which an annual prize under the class name will be offered for competition to the boys of the fourth or out-of-course class. The following officers were elected: F. Marshall Joselyn, president; F. W. Bacon, vice-president; George L. Rogers, orator; Stillman R. Dunham, poet; Fred W. Faxon, treasurer.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL BOYS MEET

The Old Boys of Holderness School held their biennial supper at the Boston City Club last night. Guests were the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, bishop of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Lorin Webster, rector of the school. At the business meeting the following new officers were elected: Carleton C. Rich, Boston, president; Ward Webster, Portland, secretary and treasurer; Frank Benham, member of executive committee.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*La Touraine, for Bordeaux ....Jan. 8
*St. Louis, for Liverpool ....Jan. 8
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples, Genoa..Jan. 8
*Czaritza, for Archangel........Jan. 8
Canopic, for Naples, Genoa ....Jan. 9
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen........Jan. 9
Cameronia, for Liverpool, Glasgow..Jan. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool ....Jan. 12
America, for Naples, Genoa........Jan. 15
Orduna, for Liverpool ....Jan. 15
*Philadelphia, for Philadelphia ....Jan. 15
Lafayette, for Bordeaux ....Jan. 15
Dante Alighieri, for Naples, Genoa..Jan. 15
*N. Amsterdam, for F'lm'h, Rot'dam.Jan. 18
*Finland, for Liverpool ....Jan. 19
Roma, for Gibraltar, Barcelona....Jan. 21
*St. Paul, for Liverpool........Jan. 22
Espagne, for Bordeaux ....Jan. 22
Tuscania, for Liverpool, Glasgow...Jan. 22
*Noordam, for Falmouth, R'dam....Jan. 25
*Cymric, for Liverpool ....Jan. 26
*New York, for Liverpool ....Jan. 29
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen........Jan. 29
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux ....Jan. 29

Sailings from Boston

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..Jan. 10

Sailings from St. John

Corsican, for Liverpool........Jan. 8
Scandinavian, for Liverpool........Jan. 15
Corinthian, for London........Jan. 27
Pretorian, for Liverpool........Jan. 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Tuscania, for New York........Jan. 8
St. Paul, for New York........Jan. 8
Pretorian, for St. John ....Jan. 14
California, for New York........Jan. 15
Kroonland, for New York........Jan. 15
New York, for New York........Jan. 12
Lapland, for New York........Jan. 19
St. Louis, for New York........Jan. 19
Baltic, for New York........Jan. 26
Corsican, for St. John........Jan. 28
Cameronia, for New York........Jan. 29
Philadelphia, for New York........Jan. 29

Sailings from London

Sicilian, for St. John........Jan. 13

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York........Jan. 8
Tuscania, for New York........Jan. 14
Carthaginian, for Portland........Jan. 15

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York........Jan. 8
Rochambeau, for New York........Jan. 15
Chicago, for New York........Jan. 22
La Louraine, for New York........Jan. 29

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic for Boston........Jan. 16

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York......Jan. 12

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York........Jan. 13
Oscar II., for New York........Jan. 27

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Tenyo Maru, for Kongkong........Jan. 8
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu........Jan. 12
*Manoa, for Honolulu........Jan. 18
*Sonoma, for Sydney........Jan. 18
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong........Jan. 22
*Great Northern, for Honolulu........Jan. 25
*Matsonia, for Honolulu........Jan. 26

Sailings for Seattle

*Aki Maru, for Hongkong........Jan. 11
*Hyades, for Honolulu........Jan. 15
*Niagara, for Sydney........Jan. 19
*Titan, for Manila........Jan. 19
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong........Jan. 20
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong........Jan. 25

Sailings from Tacoma

Canada Maru, for Yokohama........Jan. 20

Sailings from Vancouver

Niagara, for Sydney ....Jan. 19

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Hawaii Maru, for Tacoma........Jan. 21

Sailings from Yokohama

Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma........Jan. 13
Manila Maru, for Tacoma........Jan. 20

Sailings from Honolulu

Niagara, for Vancouver........Jan. 7
Matsonia, for San Francisco........Jan. 12
Great Northern, for San Francisco..Jan. 15
Sierra, for San Francisco........Jan. 18
Lurline, for San Francisco........Jan. 18
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco........Jan. 20

Sailings from Manila

Manila Maru, for Tacoma........Jan. 9

Sailings from Sydney

Makura, for Vancouver........Jan. 20
Ventura, for San Francisco........Jan. 26

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Newquay ....Calcutta ....Nov. 11
Karema ....Australian ports....
Fluent ....Genoa ....Nov. 30
Jungshoved ....Buenos Aires........Dec. 8
Rossano ....Fowey ....Dec. 20
Hyperia ....Buenos Aires........Dec. 5

SATURDAY, JAN. 8

Kirkdale ....Calcutta ....Nov. 20
Etonian (Cunard).Liverpool ....Dec. 25
City of Lincoln..Shanghai ....Oct. 31
Hostilius ....Montevideo ....Nov. 26

MONDAY, JAN. 10

City of Sparta....Australian Ports..Nov. —
Lincolnshire ......Calcutta-Colombo.Nov. 12
Bolton Castle......Singapore ....Nov. 29
Gordon Castle....Cape Town ....Dec. 7

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12

Hesperides ....Buenos Aires........Dec. 15
Belgian Prince....Algoa Bay........Dec. 11
Border Knight....Cape Town........Dec. 9

SATURDAY, JAN. 15

Lewis K. Thurlow.Buenos Aires........Dec. 16
City of Delhi.....Montevideo ....Dec. 15
Hyperia ....Buenos Aires ....Dec. 5
Saxon Monarch....London ....Jan. 2
Ninian ....Manchester ....Jan. 2

SUNDAY, JAN. 16

Pontiac ....Calcutta, via Port Natal ....Nov. 23
Sachem ....Liverpool ....Jan. 5

THURSDAY, JAN 20

Colonian ....London ....Jan. 6

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 8, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters—	*Other articles
Spain and Portugal, via Cadiz and Barcelona	Montevideo	Friday,	7, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Europe (except German, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Friday,	7, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey and Bulgaria, specially addressed for Russia, via Bergen	Bergensfjord	Friday,	7, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	La Touraine	Friday,	7, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Specially addressed for Russia, via Archangel	Czar	Friday,	7, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	Halifax	Satur.,	8, 11 a.m., 10 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Saturday at 12 p. m.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Jan. 2, 3, 9 and 10 and 7 a. m. Jan. 3, 4, 10 and 11.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina	San Fran.,	Jan. 7, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Hyades	Seattle,	Jan. 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), and specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.,	Jan. 13, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Niagara	Vancouver,	Jan. 14, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Titan	Seattle,	Jan. 15, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Canada Maru	Seattle,	Jan. 16, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Building, 9 East 40th Street, New York; or to Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

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6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 36 years' experience in handling Indianapolis Real Estate.
Fire Insurance Rentals.
Brokers in Local Real Estate.
Write for full particulars.
Charles E. Holloway & Son, Inc.
108 Monument Pl., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ORANGE GROVE, 10 acres; Washington navels; 2-story, 7-roomed house and large sleeping porch; garage; one half mile from center town of Porterville; beautiful location. For full particulars address MRS. M. A. LARSON, 380 Grand ave., Oakland.

Idaho ....Hull, Eng........Jan. 6
Norman Monarch.Melbourne ....Nov. 18

JAN. 21 TO FEB 21

Harpathian ....Calcutta ....Dec. 3
St. Bede........Yokohama ....Nov. 30
Bay State........Liverpool ....Jan. 12
Suruga ....Sydney, N. S. W..Nov. 18
Cloughton ....Liverpool ....Jan. 14
Atlantic ....Buenos Aires.....Dec. 31
Boyne ....Liverpool ....Jan. 26
Hebburn ....Wellington, N. Z..Dec. 21

SHIPPING NEWS

Only one trip of fresh fish was brought to South Boston today, the schooner Elizabeth W. Nunan having 10,000 pounds. Wholesale prices were higher, dealers quoting: Haddock $6.75 per hundredweight, steak cod $11.50@14.16, market cod $5.75, pollock $4, large hake $7.50, medium hake $4.75 and cusk $4.50.

Statistics issued today show 29 vessels with 1,296,570 pounds fresh groundfish at this port during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 52 vessels with 1,328,850 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Today there were no arrivals at Gloucester. The market boats all put to sea, and the gill netters are sailing.

Chartered to the Allan line, the British steamer Franklyn, Captain Park, reached port today from Penarth in ballast. A capacity cargo will be loaded here for Glasgow.

Another steamer, the Industry, in the service of the new Cunard Boston and London line, left port early morning for London loaded to capacity. Cargo included 100 automobiles, 122,000 bushels of wheat, 1200 tons of flour and many hundred tons of general freight. Tomorrow the St. Cecilia leaves here in the same service and will carry out a capacity cargo. "All the freight that we can handle under present conditions" is the official report of this new line.

Captain Toozes of the Leyland liner Anglian, bound to Boston from Liverpool, reported by wireless this morning that his vessel would probably dock here late this afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Franklyn (Br), Park, Penarth.
Str Batiscan (Br), Green, Louisburg.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.
Str Shawmut, Swenson, Jacksonville.
Str Hampden, Hersey, Baltimore.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Hawley, Winterport, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Manie Saunders, Mayo, West Sullivan, Me.
Schr J. R. Bodwell, Strout, Rockport, Me.
Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Mt. Desert, twg bgs P N Co, No 20 and Berwick.
Tug Petrel, Decker, New York, twg bgs Hackensack, Scranton, and Stroudsburg.

Cleared

Str Prince George (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.
Str Lexington, Parker, Norfolk, Newport News and Philadelphia.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Belfast, Hawley, Winterport.
Str H M Whitney, Crowell, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Brilliant, towing barge S T Co. No 84, New Orlean; San Jacinto, Galveston and Key West; Anglo Bolivian, St Nazaire; Ribston, Naples; Pioneer, Copenhagen; Mariana, Progreso; Euclid, Liverpool; Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Janeiro, etc.; Carrillo, Cartagena, Kington, etc; Santiago, Plymouth; Mimer, San Domingo; Strathtay, Marseilles; Richmond, towing barge S T Co No 95, London; Berwind, Porto Rico; Patris, Piraeus; bark Don Adamson, Montevideo.

BRINGS PASSENGERS OF THESSALONIKI

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following a perilous voyage, 177 passengers of the abandoned Greek liner Thessaloniki and two of her crew arrived here today on the steamship Patris. The Thessaloniki's crew, excepting the two taken aboard the Patris in the transshipment of passengers, are aboard the Anchor line freighter Perugia, heading for New York. The coast guard cutter Seneca is searching for the Thessaloniki.

B. & M. TREASURER RESIGNS

Herbert E. Fisher, Boston & Maine railroad treasurer for 15 years, has resigned and will retire from the office on Feb. 1. Herbert R. Wheeler, who has been connected with the treasury department for 33 years, has been elected to succeed him. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the public schools of Dover, N. H., and Phillips Andover academy.

WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET

ISAAC LOCKE CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES
Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.
Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car.
Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.
25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

SHATTUCK & JONES
Incorporated
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

FOR 90 YEARS we have distributed the choicest
BUTTER AND EGGS
to the finest family trade
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Tel. Richmond 930 E. A. Harris, Prop.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
RHODES BROS. CO.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Importers and Receivers on Commission
170-174 Mass. Ave., Boston 10 and 11 Harvard Sq., Brookline

CLOTHING
MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

ROOMS TO LET
BROOKLINE—Homelike, pleasant room in select locality with refined fam.; near cars but quiet and exclus.; mod. impvmts. For particulars tel. Brookline 3489.

PRINTING
SEE SCOTT
For Style, Quality, Economy
510 Tremont Temple. Main 4414-W.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—An experienced kindergartner to take charge of five-year-old girl; salary $40 to $60; near Philadelphia; personal interview necessary. Add. L 50, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 E. 40th st., New York.
WANTED—Maid for general housework; family of two; splendid place for right party. Tel. Brookline 3489. 10 Beals st., Suite 4.
WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. 31 Prospect st., Winchester, Mass.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—Exp. bookkeeper; must be thoroughly practical and accustomed to general office routine; knowledge of salesmanship a requisite. THE STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO., Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—A1 Watchmaker. One well acquainted with retail jewelry trade; a steady position for the right man; state experience, salary expected and give references. Address T 60, Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED
The SHOMESCOPE is the ideal seller; good opportunity to earn money; write now for particulars. SHOMESCOPE MFG. CO., 606 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, wants position. R. N. MARTIN, 117 127th st., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
FIRST CLASS WAIST DRAPER wishes position. C. LAUTZ, 323 East 68th st., New York City.

DETROIT, MICH.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.
Why DON'T YOU DINE or have lunch at DIXIE LAND?
645 Woodward Ave. Grand 3955
CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valpey Building, 213 Woodward Ave.

CONFECTIONERY
NEW COOKED CANDIES, right fresh from the bright copper kettles; all fruits, nuts, chocolate, sugar—the finest, chosen from the world's supply; send a pound of "Mac Diarmids" candies every week to your best friend; sample pound mailed anywhere in U. S. for 60c. The Mac Diarmids, 32-34 Broadway, Detroit.

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KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries
Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2032

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ZANGER & AMMERMAN
Fine Groceries and Baked Goods
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Phone North 4820 or 5031

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Established 1842

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CHAMBERLINS' CLEANERS & DYERS
FINE TAILORING
Men's Alterations. Ladies' Alterations.
Grand 4069. 397 Woodward Avenue
Our Service is good. Please try it.
BROSSY'S, French Dyers, Cleaners. Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed mode shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.
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1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
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WATSON-EUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
913 Majestic Bldg. Cherry 1801

DETROIT DETROIT
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Like a Garden of Beautiful Blossoms—
The Initial Display of
Spring Dress Cottons
Blossoms imprisoned in the meshes of the delicate and sheer fabrics—that is what they express. So you will see that the artist-weavers have not been standing still.
There is a great tendency toward the embroidered weaves, and you will see many new and wonderful things that have been worked out with opal cloth, organdie, batiste lace cloth, Neigeux—and others, too, all of which show the fashion tendency.
Stripes there are on many, many materials, for the stripe is undoubtedly approved by Dame Fashion.
Plenty, too, of Swiss muslins and dotted Swisses; these, too, with stripes and dots of many sizes.
Gabardines and voiles are likewise fashionable.
Many new weaves and fabrics in novelty skirtings.
Seeing them will prove much more interesting than reading.
Second Floor—Main Building
The J. L. Hudson Co
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DJ Healy SHOPS
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

New Arrivals in GOWNS SUITS MORNING and AFTERNOON FROCKS are offered to our patrons daily. MODERATE PRICES.
NORBRO SHOP
Entire Second Floor of the University Building
17 East Gd. River.
Women's Pretty Things BLOUSES CORSETS PETTISKIRTS LINGERIE and other things to attract fastidious women. MODERATE PRICES.

SWITCHES, pomps and transformations made from combings at NEW YORK DOLL REPAIR SHOP; all work guaranteed. 265 Michigan ave.; Cherry 1026-J.
NELLIE E. HOLIHAN
Corsets, Undermuslins, Infants' Wear, etc. Ground Floor. Woodward Arcade.
HARPER METHOD shampooing and manicuring. MISS N. VAN WYCK, Shop 608, 244 Woodward ave. Cherry 3790-W.

MILLINERY
L. M. RANSOME
MILLINERY
244 Woodward Avenue

FLORISTS
W. B. BROWN—Florist
13 Elizabeth Street West
Phone Main 3021

Himelhoch's
180-186 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT
Smart Fashions for the South
About January 10th we will present our first showing of apparel and millinery for the early spring.

JEWELERS JEWELERS
Charles W. Warren & Co.
104 and 106 Washington Boulevard
Washington Arcade Building, Opposite Hotel Statler
DETROIT
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
Society Stationery

SHOES SHOES
Men's Boys' and Youths' Shoes

The Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
G&S
Grimshaw & Stevens
Furnishers and Hatters
Two Stores { 12 Gd. River Avenue, West / 515 Woodward Avenue

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. 187 Woodward Ave.
FYFES

CLOTHIERS
E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality, for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
BY capable and experienced woman, able to take the initiative. Has executive ability in wholesale buying, and handling of help. MRS. L. VaLADE, 37 Moy ave., Windsor, Ontario.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 22 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WALL PAPER
THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO., wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers, burlaps, leather, grass cloth, mouldings. 68 Washington blvd. Cherry 4138.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

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Hotel Hemenway

Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St. **Boston, Mass.** Opp. Gateway to and Overlooking Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection

Transient rates from $2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath. | Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

Also unfurnished suites of two and three rooms each

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Noted Cuisine — All Outside Rooms

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BOSTON

SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $2.50 UP

Back Bay Stations — L. C. PRIOR, Manager

THE COPLEY PLAZA
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL
All Charges Most Moderate

TARIFF
Single Room with Bath - - - - - - - - - - $3 to $5 per day
Double Room with Bath - - - - - - - - - - $5 to $8 per day

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

250 ROOMS — 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House. European Plan Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP P. PRETTO, Proprietor

SAVOY
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BOSTON, MASS. Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees. William O. Morin, Manager. European Plan. 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, $1 per day. Large rooms with private connecting bathroom, some with parlor, for two, $1 per day each person, every seventh day free.
Large first-class restaurant. A $5 coupon book for $4.50. Moderate prices. Ladies' orchestra. Tel. Back Bay 8043.

Cook's Restaurant
ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

CLINTON HALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
108 and 110 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Modern cooking science used in preparing our food.
Individual attention to guests.
150 Rooms With Running Water and Private Bath, $1.00 and $1.50

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Vegetation on the Moon

CHICAGO POST—Possibly the generally accepted belief that the moon is a barren cinder, devoid of atmosphere, moisture and vegetation, may be an injustice to our useful satellite. Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard, in a series of observations made at the Mandeville (Jamaica) observatory, reports the discovery of certain color changes in the moon's surface corresponding with the summer season. Portions of the moon assume a blue-black tint. No known mineral gives this reaction, and the professor thinks it may be due to a low order of vegetable growth.

Panama Canal Route

VANCOUVER (B. C.) DAILY PROVINCE—"Tens of millions have been spent upon our inland waterways—deepening channels, lighting and buoying courses, building canals and improving harbors," says Industrial Canada. "For a similar purpose, hundreds of millions have been spent upon the Panama canal. The money for the former has come out of our own pockets; the money for the latter has been put up by the United States.

"To cash in on our own investment we must employ lock tenders to open and close the gates of our canals. We do it cheerfully and think nothing of it. To profit by the bigger investment made by the United States all we need to do is to employ a customs officer at New York to open and close the gates on bonded merchandise. But we don't do it and that's where we fool ourselves.

"We cannot have too much transportation of the kind that does not cost us anything. We can have, and we already have, too much transportation of the kind that loads us down with interest charges and high freight rates."

War and Immigration

SACRAMENTO UNION—If the war in Europe continues another year Congress will not have to worry about the immigration problem, as there will be no such problem as applied at least to Europe. . . . In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, the immigration reports show that over 800,000 aliens came into the country. The year following, which was the first full year of the war, the net gain in immigration was only a little more than 50,000. Since the first of July there has been an actual decrease in alien population. . . . During the early part of the war, when Germany and Austria placed an embargo on emigration and England and France did not, our Teutonic immigration showed a marked decrease, while arrivals from England and France were practically normal. Now practically all countries have stopped emigration. . . . The indications are that instead of an army of unemployed we shall face . . . shortage of labor in the spring.

Diversification of Crops

DALLAS NEWS — The prosperity which Texas now enjoys is the result of the simple process of enhancing the price of the chief commodity it has to sell and of producing the food and feed that previously it bought. Diversification alone could make this possible. The smaller acreage in cotton enhanced its price, and, what is not less important, it enabled the production of the things previously bought. The farmers got more cash for their cotton and spent less of it, and this double benefaction was bestowed by diversification, and could have been bestowed by nothing else.

Congress and Gasoline

LITTLE ROCK GAZETTE—Washington dispatches say that resolutions of inquiry into the recent rise in the price of gasoline in all parts of the country will be introduced in Congress immediately upon the reconvening of that body after the holidays. We are told that congressmen who themselves have had experience with the high prices now prevailing and who have felt the outflow from their pocketbooks, are determined that an investigation shall be started to fix the responsibility for the increases.

It is not the most fortunate circumstance for the gasoline magnates that many congressmen own automobiles.

Baltimore's Million People

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Baltimore has not only the ambition to have a population of a million, but a simple way to accomplish it. The Legislature has only to say the word. The plan, as the Star gives it, is to draw a circle around the city hall center with a radius of five miles and to make all within the circle Baltimore. The mayor is announced as the leader in the campaign. Wouldn't a square be a more convenient geometrical figure? The proposed scheme would give the surveyors and boundary setters a pretty stiff job.

States Free of Debt

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL—It is not strictly true, as stated by several newspapers, that when Kansas burns $159,000 of its state bonds in the state treasurer's office it will be the only state without a bonded debt. Pennsylvania is practically out of debt since it has a sinking fund exceeding its outstanding obligations, and West Virginia is entirely free from state debt. Nebraska is almost free from debt, and this is true of South Dakota and a dozen other states. State debts, except in New York and a few others, will soon probably be a thing of the past. The same cannot be said, unfortunately, of city debts, county debts and school district debts.

NEW TEXAS SCHOOL BUILDINGS

DALLAS, Tex.—The contract for four buildings for the state girls' training school at Gainesville, amounting to approximately $100,000, has been let to the Watson Construction Company of Dallas, says the Dallas News. Work will begin soon and will be completed within five months.

SOUTHERN — SOUTHERN

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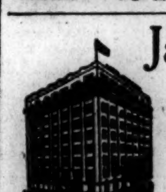

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SOUTH PASADENA
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Twenty Minutes from Los Angeles and Pasadena

JEWS WANT VOICE IN PEACE TERMS AT CLOSE OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Temporary organization of a Jewish congress committee was effected at a meeting of representatives of 13 Jewish congregations and organizations in this vicinity at a meting in the Beth Tefyla synagogue. Permanent organization of the committee is to be made in January. The formation of the Jewish congress committee is part of a plan to have a national Jewish congress held before the close of the European war. Cincinnati plans to send four or five delegates who will add their voices to secure for the Jewish congress an opportunity to go before the peace conference and take part in the terms that are made. It is hoped in this way that conditions which have caused Jews suffering will be alleviated in Russia, Galicia and Roumania.

In explaining the aims of the local congress committee, J. Liebert said: "Seven million Jews are suffering. We in America also have our grievances. The world will hold a congress, but the Jews have no government. Who will speak for us? We want to make our voice heard in the councils of nations."

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Absolutely Fireproof
555 Rooms—Each with Private Bath
European Plan—Rates from $1.50

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One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

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New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. 350 Rooms, 250 Private Baths. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.
European Plan, $1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner $1.00.
The fame of the Stewart Meals has spread all over the United States.
For further particulars address any office of THOS. COOK & SONS, our special representatives.

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FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
ROSSLYN — 800 ROOMS — FIFTH & MAIN

EUROPEAN PLAN		AMERICAN PLAN	
1 Person 75c to $2 With Bath $1.00 to $3	2 Persons $1 to $2.50 With Bath $2.00 to $5	1 Person $1.50 to $3 With Bath $2.25 to $4	2 Persons $2.50 to $5 With Bath $4.00 to $7

NATICK HOUSE 50c and Up Per Day Same Management

SAN DIEGO The St. Charles

Corner 5th and E Streets
EUROPEAN PLAN
Rates 75c to $1.50 per day.
Free Bus Meets All Trains.

SAN DIEGO BARBARA WORTH HOTEL

Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza. Rooms 75c to $2. Suites $4 and $5 per day. A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself

The Wagner Hotel

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100 rooms, 60 baths. Rates, $1.00 per day and up. Special rates by week or month. A genteel, moderate priced hotel; near churches; catering especially to those desiring quiet, harmonious environment.

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Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and Manager.

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This hotel, just opened, is unique. The beauty of its spacious public rooms, as well as of its daintily inviting chambers, is most unusual. It meets the wants of men and women of exceptional tastes, accustomed to the better things that wealth and high intelligence can provide, AT A COST MUCH LOWER THAN YOU WOULD EXPECT. European plan. Club breakfasts, club luncheons, table d'hote dinners and a la carte service at moderate cost.

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Absolutely Fireproof
Free Bus or Taxicab at our Expense
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Rooms $1.00 and up. With Bath $1.50 and up. 2, 3 and 4 Room Apartments by day, week or month. Main 2567

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SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL — 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens — Artesian Water — Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

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Powell Street at O'Farrell
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Excellent reasonably priced a la carte dining room.
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"An Hotel of Unusual Merit"
HOTEL HERALD
Eddy and Jones Streets
All Sunlit Outside Rooms
With detached bath $1 single $1.50 double
With private bath $1.50 single $2 double
Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates
SAN FRANCISCO

HOLLAND HOTEL

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Central Location, Steam Heat. Most modern and homelike. Toilet and lavatory in every room.
Rates—$1.00 per day and up.
Choice suites with private baths.

BERESFORD

Hotel. European Plan. Special a la Carte Breakfast
635 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to business center.
Rates: $1 to $2 per day. Special week or month.

SAN DIEGO HOTEL ARNO

New and Modern Steam Heat Private Baths
One, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
Two, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
FREE AUTO BUS

All Hotel Advertisements and changes in copy FOR TUESDAY'S AND FRIDAY'S PAPERS Should reach the Monitor office not later than 12 M. the day before.

SEATTLE, WASH. NEW Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES $2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis Minn.
The finest in the Northwest
Rates $1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Company

BERMUDA

"THE" HAMILTON HOTEL

is in Bermuda

Of stone and concrete construction, it is the largest and finest hotel on the islands. There every comfort, attention and modern convenience is assured. 500 outside rooms. Numerous private baths and telephones in every room. Electric lights, grill. Hamilton Hotel orchestra and military band concerts. Improved cement tennis courts.
HAMILTON HOTEL CO., Ltd. BERMUDA — Cable Address Hotel, Bermuda
New York Office, 389 Fifth Avenue

CAFES

CAFE MINERVA

216 Huntington Avenue — BOSTON MASS.
Excellent Food and Service
Artistic Surroundings
MUSIC
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

The Consignors Union

25 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Lunch 11 to 3
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc. Served and on Sale

Gridley's Chimes Spa

LUNCHEON BAKERY SODA
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT SUPPER
Corner Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues — BOSTON

WESTERN

The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony

RATES	
Single rooms with lavatory	$2.50
Single rooms with bath	$3.50 and $4.00
Large double rooms with bath	$5.00 to $8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	$10.00 to $25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)	

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

PORTLAND, OREGON

Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Moderate Rates
European Plan
Owned and operated by the Portland Hotel Co.
GEO. C. OBER, Manager

Portland, Oregon — THE Mallory

Tourist and Residential Hotel
Rates Moderate
13TH AND YAMHILL STREET
American and European Plan
New, Strictly Fireproof—200 Rooms—Single or Suite
Modern in Every Particular—Cuisine Unequaled
Take Taxi from the Stations at Our Expense — G. C. HAWORTH, Mgr.

Portland, Oregon — NORTONIA HOTEL

Exclusive European Plan and "Different" American Plan Hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Under the personal management of MRS. A. S. HOGUE.

IN TACOMA

WASHINGTON
BONNEVILLE HOTEL
Beautiful location, overlooking Commencement Bay. Near Stadium.
Attractive Modern Homelike
Rooms with or without bath $1.00 and up.
Special rates by week or month.
American or European Plan
W. T. CUNNINGHAM, Manager

Hotel Muehlebach

Kansas City Mo.

500 New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from $2.00
The house of Utility-Service-Elegance
Operated By Whitmore Hotel Co.
Under the Personal Direction of S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

The Avenue House

12 miles north of Chicago
First-class transportation facilities.
BY NORMAN J. ROSS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
Tel. 1110

Detroit, Mich. Hotel Charlevoix

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
200 Rooms, 150 with Bath.
Rates $1.00 per day and up. Moderate priced a la Carte Cafe.
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Owners
H. M. KELLOGG, Manager

Hotel Pontiac

Absolutely Fire Proof. Private Baths. Hot and Cold Running Water.
19th and Market Streets, ST. LOUIS
Opposite Union Station
W. P. LINZEE, Proprietor.
St. Louis' Best Popular Priced Hotel. European Plan. Reasonable Rates.

BATES HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN
Clean, Wholesome Food at Moderate Prices
Guthrie, Oklahoma
Two Blocks East of Santa Fe Station

HOTEL HERKIMER

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
E. P. $1.00 up—$1.50 up. Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

The Calhoun

Seattle's Homelike Hotel
On corner, opposite Moore Theatre.
In the center of Everything and Convenient to all Transportation.
Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Room with use of Bath, $1.
Room with Private Bath, $1.50 up.
Garage in connection; free storage.
JOHN D. HARRIS, Manager
Late of Blackstone and Sherman, Chicago

HOTEL EQUIPMENT HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The Cross-Wells Company

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT
17-19 South Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO
Furnish Complete, Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions—also Home Furnishers

Discuss your plans with us—get estimates—no obligations.

"Cross-Wells Means Guaranteed"

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 13c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

CINCINNATI, O.

FURS

All Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices.
L. Redler 704 RACE STREET

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Denton Co.
Distinctive Dress for Women & Children
Announce
Final
Clearance Sales
⅓ to ½ Off.
Coats and Suits, Gowns, Furs, Millinery
and
Sale of White Wear
RACE—AT SEVENTH

Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store
THE FAIR COMPANY
We give and redeem surety coupons

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MRS. G. PINKUS
Dealer in
China, Glass and Queensware
Dishes loaned to Balls, Parties, Picnics, etc.
344 West Sixth Avenue
Between Plum and Central Ave.
Telephone Canal 530

RATTERMANN'S
UP TO DATE
RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS DRAPERIES
630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given

The Thayer-American Pneumatic Co.
Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners
Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets
2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

LAUNDRIES

Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct
WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
PHONE CANAL 1838
1224 Vine St. Offices Peeble's Corner

The Walnut Hills Laundry Company
1022-32 Foraker Ave., Walnut Hills
Phone N. 127
High Grade Launderers

CLEANERS AND DYERS

French Benzol Cleanery
CINCINNATI, OHIO
One of the largest and best equipped establishments in the Middle West for cleaning and dyeing all garments of personal wear and fabrics of domestic use. We pay return parcel post. Ask us for price list.

We solicit your patronage on the ground of doing Better Dyeing and DRY CLEANING
THE C. W. LOUGHEAD CO.
Gilbert and Windsor Sts.,
Phone North 27 Cincinnati, O.

FLORISTS

E. G. Hill Floral Co.
532-534 Race Street
CINCINNATI
Canal 1932—1933

JEWELERS

PINS
CROSS AND CROWN PINS.
14-K. gold, $2.75 up. Set with pearls, $6 up. Newest designs. Mail orders filled.
GEORGE H. NEWSTEDT,
Fourth and Race Streets, Cincinnati

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Book Supply Station for All Libraries, Private or Public
The Robert Clarke Book Store
Stewart & Kidd Co.
Society Stationers, Engravers and Die Stampers
STEWART & KIDD COMPANY
121 East Fifth Street, CINCINNATI

Armstrong Stationery Co.
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
STATIONERS
Printing Office, Blymyer Building
419 Main Street, Cincinnati

GROCERIES

Golden Rule Pure Foods
Sold Direct from Factory to Consumer
PAUL FLEMING, Representative
1321 Locust St. Phone North 1051-R

SHOPPING

MRS. JESSE K. BRITNEY shops for and with customers without charge; prompt and efficient attention; ref. Winton rd., Sta. P.

ART SHOPS

CLOSSON'S
The stores that inspires the joy of Gift Giving.
THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

CINCINNATI, O.

FURS

SHOES

POTTERS SHOES
A household word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown With the City
18-20-22-24 West Fifth St.
CINCINNATI, O.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
On Fourth Street, Opp. Hotel Gibson

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

January Clearing Sale
At this time we are selling our winter stocks at very low prices.
According to our custom we never carry merchandise over from one season to another.
We therefore recommend this saving opportunity to the economically inclined.
The Mabley & Carew Co.

The McAlpin Co.
Established 1851
JOUVIN GLOVES
Prices, $1.65 to $4.75
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Cincinnati Corset Company
130-132 W. 7th St. Cincinnati, Ohio
FITTING A SPECIALTY
MISS GLEMSER Canal 1341 L

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Useful and always appreciated by the Ladies
The largest assortment of
Ladies' Purses
in Leathers, Velvets, Silks.
BANKHARDT
TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS
RACE BELOW FIFTH

HARDWARE

HARDWARE FOR HARD WEAR
CUTLERY THAT CUTS
TOOLS FOR TOILERS
CINCINNATI—MY HAPPY HOME PICKERING'S FIFTH & MAIN STS. CINCINNATI—MY HAPPY HOME

ELECTRIC SHOPS

Visit Our House Electric
Third Floor
A revelation of modern cleanliness and convenience.
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET

CLOTHIERS

BROWNING KING & CO.
Race and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
Quality at the Correct Price

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS TO ORDER—Men's Furnishing Goods. THE LAURENCE & ANDERSON CO., 402 Main st.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

THE CRAVENS-KAUTZMAN CO.
Printers and Engravers
309 Main Street Tel. Canal 2879

CINCINNATI
Business firms, to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, I. F. AMOLE, 804 Union Trust Building.

CINCINNATI, O.

PIANOS AND VICTROLAS

PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY
Victrolas and Records at SHILLITO'S
because they are assured of first wear from their purchase here, as Shillito's do not send Victrolas or Victor Records out on free trial.
"Free Trial" means a certain large proportion being returned which you or some one else buys, supposing they are new.
The safe way is to buy from a New Stock at Shillito's all the time.
VICTROLAS, $15 to $300
ELECTROLAS, $250
Complete Stock of New Records
Our convenient terms make buying and paying worth while.
The John Shillito Co.
Victrola Department Fifth Floor
CINCINNATI

HAMILTON, OHIO

DRY GOODS

This Month You Will Find Big Reductions in most All Depts.
The Mathes-Sohngen Co.
Hamilton and Middletown, Ohio
Dry Goods, Millinery, Suits, Carpets

MARKETS

THE SLIFER PACKING CO.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS—POULTRY
Kettle Rendered Lard.
111 Main, 591 Main, 3d and Maple Avenue, 324 East Avenue

GROCERS

CANNING & GRAY
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Both Phones 21 S. Third Street

BAKERIES

ELITE BAKERY
Candies, Ice Cream and Baked Goods
212 High Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE FORBES & TODD CO.
Books, Stationery, Office Supplies
Kodaks and Photo Supplies
217 High Street

SHOES

WEAR MIAMI SHOES, always reliable; Armstrongs for Ladies, Stacy Adams for Men. MIAMI SHOE CO., 213 High st.

HAMILTON, OHIO
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, I. M. LINDEN, 1031 High St.

LIMA, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DRY BLUEM GOODS
WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR
Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Accessories of Every Kind, Rugs, Draperies and Home Decorations—All First Quality, at
BLUEM'S Lima, Ohio

The Leiser Co.
QUALITY SHOP
Ladies'
Fine Apparel Exclusively
LIMA, OHIO

Ladies' Outfitting Co.
Exclusive Garment House for Women
GOOD CLOTHES
MODERATELY PRICED
LIMA, OHIO

JEWELERS

Hughes & Son
"The Tiffany of Lima"
RELIABLE EXCLUSIVE
135 N. Main Street

MILLINERY

MILLINERY
Glover & Winters Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Let Us Serve You
136-138 West High Street
LIMA, OHIO

SHOES

The Gooding Shoe Co.
GOODING'S FINE FOOTWEAR
230 N. MAIN ST.
LIMA, OHIO.
F. E. GOODING, Manager

ANDERSON SHOE SHOP
Only best workmanship and material used. Work called for and returned. Phone Main 2586. 130 Northwest St., Lima, Ohio.

HAIRDRESSERS

MISS MARGARET L. DAVIS
Shampooing—Manicuring
411 Savings Bldg., LIMA, OHIO
M. M. Harper Method

CLEVELAND

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Towels
Assembled for the Annual White Sale of Household Linens, are attractive assortments of Higbee Quality Towels at prices that present opportunities for savings.
THE HIGBEE COMPANY

If You Do Your Own Ironing You Should Have Quick-Catch Clips

A hundred thousand women now use Quick-Catch Clips on their ironing boards. With the Clips they can change covers in 30 seconds, and covers are held without sewing or tacking. A woman's invention for women. Fit any board. Lasts indefinitely. Any woman can attach the Clips and they work as easily the first time as the hundredth.
25c
Ask for Quick-Catch Clips at your hardware or department store—or SEND 25c TODAY (coin preferred)—YOU'LL NEVER REGRET IT.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.
1560 East 82nd Street
CLEVELAND, O.
We can use a few more good agents.

We Want You to Try
MARTIN'S MARSHMALLOW ROLL
Always Fresh and Appetizing

LIMA, OHIO

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MICHAELS,
LIMA, O.
"House of Better Clothes"
EXCLUSIVE HATS AND HABERDASHERY
Trunks and Traveling Supplies

FURNITURE

"Furnishers of the Home Beautiful"
NEUMAN & KETTLER

GROCERIES

HARRY THOMAS
The Quality Grocer
OUR MOTTO
First the Quality then the price.
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET
Phones Main 4947

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

MILLER & CO.
407 West Spring Street
Goods First-Class—Prices Right
Service Prompt

ROBERTS & WALTERS
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables and Fresh Meats
Phones Main 3394—4785
1101 WEST NORTH STREET

CONFECTIONERY

THE CANDY SHOP
(Next to Gas Office)
Now Serving Home Cooked Hot Lunches
ROBT. E. HORN, Proprietor

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MODEL MILLS
PRIDE OF LIMA
MODEL BEST
CHARM
Flours

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

SAYLOR BLOME
Serves You Right
LIMA'S LEADING RESTAURANT
327 North Main Street, LIMA, O.

FLORISTS

Eggert N. Zetlitz
THE LEADING FLORIST
207-209 W. Market Street, LIMA, OHIO

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
342 Acres Sugar Beet Land Near Continental, Ohio. L. M. RIMER, 1131 W. Wayne St., Lima, Ohio.

COAL

E. C. Mackenzie, Manager
THE FIDELITY COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal and all Building Supplies. 338 E. High St., LIMA, Ohio. 'Phone Main 4707.

LIMA, OHIO
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to HORACE P. BATON, 1102 West Wayne Street.

CLEVELAND

FINANCIAL

Safe? Absolutely!
Checks, drafts, money orders, receipts, valuables, go by mail by the thousands daily.
If safety is the question you can dismiss it from your mind. Thousands mail deposits to The Cleveland Trust Company. It's as safe as going to the bank yourself, and as easy as writing a letter. One dollar opens an account.
The Cleveland Trust Company pays Four Percent Compound interest on savings. If your money earns less, if you are looking for a strong bank, send quickly for booklet and complete details. Mailed free.
The Cleveland Trust Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

FURNITURE

FOR
Furniture and Floor Coverings
of Quality visit the Big East End Store
PRICES LOW
The Geo. D. Koch & Sons Co.
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105TH ST.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING
Furnishings and Hats
Rawlings, Agnew & Lang
507-509 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

Shirts
Collars
Neckwear
Underwear
Hosiery
Booth
24 Taylor Arcade

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Vocalion and Columbia
TALKING MACHINES

Columbia Records
The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
1028-1030 Euclid Ave.
PIANOS PLAYER PIANOS

MUSIC

H. J. VOTTELER & SON
"Music of the Better Class"
A large stock of appropriate Church Music
Mail Orders Solicited
37 The Arcade, CLEVELAND, Ohio

GROCERIES

The H. Klaustermeyer Co.
QUALITY GROCERS
THREE STORES
EUCLID STORE—6513 Euclid Avenue
Tels.: Rosedale 3232, Princeton 2526-W
HOUGH STORE—8621 Hough Avenue
Tels.: Garfield 3160, Princeton 1668-W
WINDERMERE STORE—13546 Euclid Av.
Telephones: Eddy 2264, Crest 760-R.

REAL ESTATE

By Producing Efficiency
the "A" system cuts wastage.
Talk to us about your property problems.
THE ARNOLD-MORRIS COMPANY
713 Citizens Bldg.
CLEVELAND, O.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCLID ARCADE, CLEVELAND, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOLE

COAL

J. A. DENNERLE & CO.
COAL AND COKE
5607 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS BEATRICE BAKER
SHAMPOOING
Residential Work. Rosedale 2516-M

BOARD AND ROOMS

FIRST CLASS ROOM AND BOARD for two or three young men. Eddy 2233-J. 10108 North Blvd.

CLEVELAND
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to H. J. CARROLL, 728 Osborn Building. Prospect 1246.

CHICAGO

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass
Wall Paper Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1312 Peoples Gas Building.

PITTSBURGH

CATERERS

Kuhn Catering Company
RITTENHOUSE, PITTSBURGH
Weddings a Specialty
Cakes Shipped Any Distance
Bell Phone Hiland 5080 Delivery Guaranteed

DYEING AND CLEANING

REDUCED PRICES

Men's Sack Suits Cleaned	Old Price $2.00 to $2.50.	NEW PRICE $1.00
Boys' Sack Suits Cleaned	Old Price $1.25 to $1.50.	NEW PRICE .75
Women's 2-Piece Cloth Suits Cleaned	Old Price $2.50 to $3.00.	NEW PRICE 1.25

OSWALD WERNER & SONS COMPANY
Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest Dyeing and Cleaning Works
Receiving Offices: 631 Penn Ave.; S. Hiland & Baum Blvd.; Bryant & St. Clair Sts.
Telephones: Hiland 6400; East 555

FLORISTS

A. W. SMITH CO.
Florists
Keenan Building, PITTSBURGH
All Departments. Largest in America.

PITTSBURGH MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertisements to J. GRANT HINDS, 1412 Keenan Bldg.

GROCERIES

Pure Food Products
John A. Renshaw & Co.
961 Liberty Ave.
Renshaw, Carson & Co.
530 Federal St. N. S.

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
KUHN & BRO. CO.
6100 Centre Ave. Phone Highland 1807

TORONTO

DEPARTMENT STORES

When you visit TORONTO you will find it convenient to make THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY'S Store your Headquarters.
Here you will find such desirable features as FREE CHECK OFFICE; POST OFFICE; PUBLIC TELEPHONES; REST AND WRITING ROOMS; PURE WATER AND SODA FOUNTAIN. Our spacious LUNCH ROOM on the top floor serves about two thousand people daily. THE SIMPSON STORE occupies the centrally located block bounded by YONGE, QUEEN, RICHMOND AND JAMES STREETS.

COAL

Some other COAL may be as good as ours—no other COAL is better.
THE STANDARD FUEL CO.
of Toronto, Limited
Tel. Main 4103

AUTO SERVICE

Delaware Garage
Touring Cars and Taxis, Storage, Gasoline, Repairs and Sundries
157 DELAWARE AVE. Phone Coll. 4786

TORONTO MERCHANTS
May send advertising for the Monitor to W. MELVIN CORLEY, 333 Harbord Street. Tel. College 5280.

AKRON, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Harmon Corset Shops
FRONT AND BACK LACE CORSETS MADE TO ORDER
Fittings Guaranteed
MRS. J. H. HARMON
CORSETIERE
416-17 Everett Building, AKRON, O.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The Akron Flower Shop
W. H. HUTCHINGS
274 South Main Street
Bell Phone 865 Peoples Phone 5605

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GEO. A. BAER
High Grade Pianos and Player Pianos
Wholesale and Retail. Peoples Phone 3208
98 Paige Avenue

SHOES

H. & S. SHOE PARLORS
Owned and managed by ladies only.
JESSIE HOOD. 30 S. Howard St., upstairs

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS cooked home-like by home-like women; so clean. OHIO CAFETERIA, Basement Ohio bldg.

AKRON, OHIO
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. G. S. WORTLEY, 420 Rhodes Ave. Tel. Bell 3108.

DAYTON, O.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citizen you'll want to know
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queensware, Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture.
Ask any one. They'll say
THE CAPPEL FURNITURE CO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Corona Silk Hose
FOR WOMEN
The Hose of Quality at $1.00 a pair in black, white and colors.
THE RIKE-KUMLER COMPANY
Established 1853. Main at Second St.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Good Reliable Hosiery
The makes and kinds of hosiery we sell please customers because of their good appearance, satisfactory wear, perfect fit and correct fast color.
WM. F. OELMAN & CO., Dayton, Ohio

COAL

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 34 Home 5334
16-18 FREMONT AVENUE

DAYTON
ADVERTISERS using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. NORVAL D. KEMP, 63 Davies Building, Dayton, O.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONFECTIONERY

MRS. GRAF'S Home Made Candies
Fresh, Pure, Delicious
407 Milwaukee Street 843 Downer Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK

Model "A" 2 oz. Capacity
Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity
Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use without effort or annoyance.
Get the Genuine, every holder has the above Trade Mark Blown in Glass on the Bottom.
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,
Printers, Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS

FURRIERS

DEPENDABLE FURS
A. G. REINICKE
57 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We direct your special attention to our large variety of
STEIN-BLOCH
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
$20.00 and up
SIDNEY WEST, 14th and G Streets

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HARDMAN PIANOS, Autotone Player-Pianos, Victrolas and Victor Records. Quality—Truthfulness—Service. D. G. PFEIFFER PIANO CO., 1212 G St.

GARAGES

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage supplies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

AUTOMOBILES

Maxwell "25" $655.00. Phone N. 4434 for demonstration. Sales room and Service Dept. 1321 14th St., N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING AND DECORATING
G. H. MARKWARD
2210 14th St., N. W. Phone N 2210

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, F. L. SUMMY, 1633 R St., N. W. Tel. Main 4598

ADVERTISEMENTS
Intended to appear in all editions of
SATURDAY'S MONITOR
Should reach the Monitor office
NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON
To insure proper Classification

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

PETERSEN & SCHOENING CO.
"The Quality Store"
Everything for the Home

DULUTH, MINN.

THE GLASS BLOCK—The shopping center of Duluth. Famous the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, marinello shop, etc. A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

WHEN you think of white, think of GRAYS. It pays. GEORGE A. GRAY CO., The Store for Service, 113-119 West Superior St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MONITOR ADVERTISING may be sent to W. F. CHAPMAN, Representative, 716 Lumber Exchange, N. W. Main 3902.

A. W. SCOTT
Plumbing and Heating. Phones: N. W. Main 661, T. S. Ctr. 167. 212 6th St. S.

BAGGAGE FOR THE WINTER TRIP
Enjoy the travel comfort you will find in a BARNUM WARDROBE TRUNK. Several models at $18.75 to $85. Get also bags, suit cases, dressing cases, jewel boxes. Repairs and alterations in our own shop. BARNUM TRUNK CO., 804 Nicollet Ave.

BOCK AND AUDE
Hardware, Paints, Harness,
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MOTION PICTURE EXPERIMENT IN WEST END

An experiment begun this week at the Elizabeth Peabody house in the West End is designed to find out whether the public really want wholesome motion pictures. If the experiment proves that they do, they are to be provided with such pictures indefinitely, and the price of seeing them is to be continued at its present low figure of five cents.

It has long been the wish of social workers in all parts of Boston to devise some means of offering the people unobjectionable motion pictures. They have brought to bear what pressure they could to get the managers of picture houses to exercise more care in selecting the films. They have given their support to the movement which led to the inauguration at Tremont Temple of Saturday morning programs planned in the interests of boys and girls. They have even tried in some instances to provide motion picture entertainments themselves, thus competing in a small way with the picture houses of their special district.

The experiment at the Peabody playhouse is somewhat along this line. On the opening night Gustav Frohman, addressing the audience said, "Of course if you prefer pictures which illustrate crime, you must go somewhere else, for you will not get them here. And if you prefer programs with several different stories, you will have to go somewhere else, for here the plan is to present just one story on each program, and to present the same story every evening for a week. We do not know whether these stories will appeal to you or not, that is what we are going to find out. But they will be of a high grade type only. If you show that you like them, you shall continue to have them; and not only you who live in the neighborhood, but anyone in any part of the city, who wishes to come to see these pictures will be welcome."

This week the story which is being presented is "The Fairy and the Waif." It runs about two hours and is so full of interest that it grips the attention from the outset and holds it to the end. The "fairy" is a little girl who eventually plays the part of a modern Cinderella, and the waif is a lad who rescues her one winter night and thereby comes into unexpected happiness, for the little girl's father adequately rewards him. There is no denying that it is a delightful story and delightfully acted. It contains neither maudlin sentiment nor overdone humor. And the people do like it, if one is to judge from those who have seen it thus far.

When the Peabody playhouse was first built those in charge of it had visions of its being used to try out plays but they perhaps did not foresee that it also might be used some day for trying out motion pictures. Yet that is what the present experiment means. The pictures are being furnished by a film company with the idea of finding out how they appeal to the audience. Managers instead of going to the establishment of the company to see the pictures thrown on the screen in order to decide whether they will be likely to "take" with the people, will come to the Peabody playhouse and watch the audience as much as the screen. The way in which the audience responds to the pictures will be a surer test, it is believed, than the judgment of a manager, as to whether the film is one that will draw the people.

The great merit of this arrangement, aside from its value as a business proposition, is that it is enabling a settlement house in a congested district to give the neighborhood worth-while entertainment at as low a price as that which is paid for entertainment of a different character. In this arrangement the children are not forgotten, for matinees are scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Children will not be admitted in the evenings.

WHY EMBARGO WAS PLACED ON LOGWOOD

American Manufacturers of Extract Charged With Repudiation of Contracts With British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fact that American manufacturers of logwood extract increased their prices materially to Canadian and British purchasers of this material, and in some cases even repudiated contracts made with the purchasers, is information received by the department of commerce through reliable sources. This is said to be the main reason why the British government placed an embargo upon the exportation of logwood from Jamaica and British Honduras.

Ambassador Page, in a cablegram from London, said that the foreign office stated that the demand for logwood had very largely increased all over the world. This made it imperative that the British government stop the exportation of dye woods from Jamaica and British Honduras. A sufficient quantity of wood had been obtained by British consumers and the governor of Jamaica was directed to allow the exportation of about 4700 tons which was awaiting shipment when the embargo was declared.

In Ambassador Page's cablegram he said that, according to the British foreign office, the United States imports this commodity largely from Mexico and Hayti and that the normal annual importation from Jamaica is below 20,000 tons. Ambassador Page also said that the foreign office requested him, in transmitting information as to measures being taken by the British government to facilitate the raising of the embargo in favor of American manufacturers, to explain that such action must necessarily be conditional on the resumption of the exportation of reasonable quantities of logwood extract from the United States to Canada.

According to reports received from special agents in Central America there is an ample supply of logwood and yellow wood. In Guatemala, Costa Rica, and in Cuba there is plenty of it to be had if the market price is enough to make it worth while to get out the wood.

HISTORIANS TO MEET IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—This city has been chosen by the American Historical Association as the place of its next annual convention, this being the first time such an honor has been bestowed upon Cincinnati in the 32 years of the organization's existence. The association has 3000 members.

WOMEN WORKING IN TEXAS FOR BETTER FARMING

DALLAS, Tex.—Educational work for rural people that meets with high praise is being done by the United States government in cooperation with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in the South, in its effort to further the interest, comfort and well being of its farmers. In Texas, the work is being done in this way: a man and a woman (local if possible) are sent out into the county to discuss, with the farmers and their families, better cultural methods for all farm and garden products, conservation of soil, feeding and breeding of animals, how to procure better fruits, how to prune trees and shrubbery and how to bud, graft and spray.

The agent teaches how to can all kinds of meats, vegetables and fruits at the season of greatest abundance, therefore when prices are lowest. Tons of vegetables and fruits go to waste each year because of the fact that the market is flooded and the prices so low that it does not pay to gather and haul to town. There are times when the farmer gets so little for his produce that he lets it decay in the field, because he cannot afford to haul it to market. When the rural people find out how simple a thing it is to can all these things, they will be in better condition for the winter.

Texas now has 32 counties in which women are engaged in this work, and 103 counties with men in the field working with the farmers. Mr. Ousley, director of extension work at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, feels that farm women are entitled to the same consideration that the men receive, therefore, many more women will be added to the work the coming year. The women agents go into the schools and organize the girls between the ages of 8 and 18 years of age into clubs. They visit in the home as much as possible, thereby getting to know the problems presented to each girl, and a very close relation is established with the family. One tenth of an acre of ground is set aside for the use of each girl as a garden in which she raises tomatoes the first year, and adds one vegetable each year she is in the club until the fourth year when she is permitted to plant perennials.

The girls receive instruction in sewing, cooking, deportment, proper setting of a table for dinner, luncheon—formal and informal—breakfast, and proper menus for each. In fact, they are instructed in all the affairs of home. Dallas county has a progressive county commissioners court, a strong chamber of commerce, and a city federation of women's clubs. The cooperation of these has made the rest room and demonstration kitchen possible. The kitchen is to be managed by the woman doing the girls' and women's work in Dallas county. All instruction will be free to any one residing in Dallas county.

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CAFETERIA—KENNEBEC
A Good Place to Eat
137 West Ocean Avenue

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CLOTHING—F. B. SILVERWOOD'S. "Store with a conscience." $15 to $35 suits including Hart Schaffner & Marx. Also $3 "Hill-top," and $4 and $5 Stetson hats. 124 Pine Ave.

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.—Buy, rent, sell or exchange all kinds of furniture. 334 Pine Ave.

GERTRUDE HUFF-LANG
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods and Ornaments. 129 Pine Ave. Phone H-895

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best work of all kinds. Book binding.
GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

PURYEAR'S CASH GROCERY
119 W. Broadway
THAT BIG, CLEAN STORE

SHOES—COVER SHOE COMPANY
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
219 Pine Avenue

S. J. ABRAMS
Fine Tailoring
S. S. Phone 1312. 33 Pine Ave.

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works Anaheim and Daisy Ave. Branch office, 37 Pine Ave. Phones H-733 S. S. Main 472.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.
301 Pine. Where everything is just as good for less. T. J. UTT.

THE CASH STORE
109-115 W. BROADWAY
A Department Store for the People.

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ON THE BEACH
A COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR YOU

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONG BEACH. Capital $150,000. Surplus $115,000. The accommodating bank.

PASADENA, CAL.

ADDITIONAL PASADENA ADVERTISING may be found on the Pacific Coast page of the Monday issue.

LAUNDERING—High-class work. The YOSEMITE LAUNDRY CO., Raymond Ave. and Ritsman St. F. O. 270.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

AT ALL GROCERS
HALLIFAX QUALITY BAKING POWDER
Wholesome—Efficient—Economical

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Safe Deposit Boxes
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

C. H. KREBS & COMPANY
WALL PAPER PAINTS GLASS
626 J and 1008 Seventh Sts.

REED & ELLIOTT
Real Estate and Insurance
1010 Eighth Street

SANTA ANA, CAL.

ARCHITECT
FREDERICK H. ELEY
Register Building, Santa Ana

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK and THE HOME SAVINGS BANK, 4th and Main sts.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE CO.
Corner 4th and Spurgeon

GEO. A. EDGAR — Choice Groceries, Crockery, etc. 114 E. 4th St. Both phones 25. 31 years in business.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Boys'—Suits—Hats—Furnishings
W. A. HUFF, THE CLOTHIER

JEWELRY & PIANOS—CARL G. STROCK—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry. Edison Phonographs and Pianos. 112 E. 4th St.

JEWELERS—J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO. 106 East Fourth St. Phones: Home 96, Sunset 200.

PORTRAITS BY PHOTOGRAPHY
High Grade Work Guaranteed
HICKOX STUDIO, 111½ W. 4th St.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
Printers', Stationers' and Office Supplies
104 W. 4th St. Phones Home 507, Sunset 27

THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK
Cor. 4th and Bush Sts.
Your patronage solicited

THE MODERN DRY CLEANING CO., 519 N. Main St. Sunset 168, Home 420. Work called for and delivered.

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CITY ACREAGE—$360 per acre
350 acres. Marine outlook. Live oaks
POTTER & WOOLMAN

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THE GREAT WARDROBE
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies.

D. W. HERZOG—Painting, Decorating
Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Jap-a-lac
1212 State Street

HIGH CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN
TRENWITH'S
EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

L. EAVES & CO.
Jewelry, Silver, Watches, Repairing
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SMITH VARIETY STORE
Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery, Glassware—810 State Street

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Commercial and Savings Departments
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CARPETS, Stoves, Linoleums, Wall Papers. Complete House Furnishers. Storage. PACIFIC COAST FURNITURE CO.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

CAFETERIA—The Morgan Cafeterias, 6th St., near C; 2d St., near D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK
OF SAN DIEGO. 1040 FIFTH ST.
Visitors welcome. Personal service.

CLEANERS
LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO.
We are the oldest, largest, best equipped and most reliable French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Central office, 1114 Third, cor. C, Savoy Theater Bldg. Phone Pacific—Main 2880.

GARAGE—LUSTED GARAGE
Storage Repairs Supplies
2nd & E Sts. In hotel district. Both phones

LAUNDRY — MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 3836. "Get it done the Munger way."

M. B. SIMMONS
Ladies' Hatter, High Grade Millinery
418 B St., Holland Hotel

MME. DUBE'S Hair Dressing Shop, Rm. 306, 1025 4th St. Hair sun dried if desired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

GOWNS SUITS CLOAKS
MME. MICHELE—Exclusive Materials
Telephone Main 5085 1035 Sixth Street

PRINTING FOR SAN DIEGO PEOPLE—The best there is. THE CRELLER PRESS. 424 F St. Home phone 1325.

SHOES—LEWIS SHOE CO.
Good Shoes for the Entire Family
S. W. Corner 5th and C Sts.

THE BOSTON STORE, Fifth and C.
Women's and Children's Garments
Dry Goods and Notions

PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARCHITECT
WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN
Hewes Bldg. Market St. at Sixth

BOOS BROS., CAFETERIA
1059 Market St.
"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"

CAFETERIA—VICTORIA CAFETERIA
135 Powell St.
BEST QUALITY HOME COOKED FOOD

CENTRAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
P. BARBE and J. JAUSSAUD, Props.
570½ O'Farrell St. Phone Franklin 3213

CHOICE CANDIES
THE CALIFORNIA POPPY
739 Market Street

COAL
STURDIVANT & CO.
Phone Park 837 423 Fulton St.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
752 Market St., Phelan Bldg.
Invites your attention for cooking, cleanliness and service.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
JOSEPH'S
233-235 Grant Avenue

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES—Dependable furnishings at the BIG NO RENT STORE, invites attention for low prices. GULLIXSON BROS., Market and 14th Sts. H. G. Barkley, Sec. and Mgr.

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THE GLOVE SHOP
JOS. A. ORR CO., 165 Grant Ave.

HATS HATS HATS
TOM DILLON
MILLINER FOR MEN
720 Market St.—43 Geary
HATS HATS HATS

INDESTRUCTO TRUNKS, Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies' Hand Bags. OPPENHEIMER, The Trunk Man, 758 Market St.

JEWELER—DESIGNER
ARTISTIC DIAMOND WORK
FIRST CLASS REPAIRING
HENRY S. BAILEY, 133 Geary St., Room 523. CROSS AND CROWN PINS

REAL ESTATE—Attractive city and country properties. Insurance. 2460 Union St. MRS. GEO. F. (Mary C.) BOWMAN.

WIGS—We make them; defy detection. Also Ladies' Hair Work and Goods. G. LEDERER, 1809 Fillmore. Firm Est. 1866.

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MAYNARDS', 114-116 South First St. Exclusive Art Publications of Greeting Cards, Folders and Books for all occasions.

SPRING'S, INC., "UNDER THE TOWER" Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Leather Goods, Women's Outer Garments.

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HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and House Furnishings
VENICE HARDWARE COMPANY

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EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES
Phone M-1833. Cor. 13th Av. and 5th St. E.

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Stylish Bracelet Watches, Diamond Rings
900 St. Catherine St. West.

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RELIABLE FURRIERS
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

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EXACT REPRODUCTIONS
STEWART & CO., Rideau St.

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134 Sparks St.
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

J. E. WILMOT
JEWELER AND DIAMONDS
133 Sparks St.

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MASSON'S
SHOES

ST. JOHN, N. B.

HIGH GRADE FURS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas, "The Dependable Kind." D. MAGEE'S SONS, Ltd., 63 King St.

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Everything for Ladies' and Misses' Wear.
HEAD OF KING STREET.

TORONTO, ONT.

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Murray Store, 17-31 King St., East.
Wearing Apparel, Linens, Silks, etc.
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House Furnishing and General Decorating.

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W. S. FIFE
313 COLLEGE ST.

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CLOTHING PARLOR, FIT-RYTE—Furnishings. RICHARDSON & STEPHENS, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster.

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LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd.
"QUALITY LAUNDERS"
1015-17 No. Park St. Phone 2300

LAUNDRY — THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 947 North Park St. Phone 172.

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PRINTING—QUALITY AND SERVICE—WESTMOUNT NEWS CO., Printers, Publishers, 206 Olivier ave. Phone West 622.

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THE CLEANEDS
Cor. Jessie and John Sts. Phone F. R. 2090

GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LTD.
Port & Markle, Managing Directors.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton St. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL
FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited
297-299 Portage Ave.

LAUNDRY—C. P. R. Laundry, Ltd.
Phone St. John 480

TRY OUR FAMILY ROUGH DRY WASH

PIANOS and Player-Pianos, Victor Victrolas. CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, Ltd., 323 Portage Ave. Phone Main 4413.

TAILORS—STEPHENSON COMPANY
Popular Prices. $30 to $35
216 McDermot Ave. Phone G-178

THE ROSERY
FLORISTS—Winnipeg, Canada. Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.

THE KENSINGTON
Complete outfitters to men and boys
Cor. Smith and Portage

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Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertising is accepted for less than 3 lines.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET HAS A ZIGZAG PRICE COURSE

Sharp Declines and Advances Follow Each Other in Quick Succession—Oil Shares and War Stocks Active

New York stocks in the first part of the session today continued to reflect the same uncertainty that has characterized the market for some days past as a reflection of the cross currents of sentiment now prevailing. There were some decidedly weak spots in the list, and on the whole the market in the early dealings was rather soft.

International Agricultural Corporation soon dropped more than four points from its previous closing and the California Petroleum issues were heavy, particularly the preferred.

Irregularity in the market was displayed by the mixture of good gains and corresponding losses. New York Air Brake rose more than two points and American Can advanced more than a point. Willys-Overland sold down three points. Tennessee Copper jumped around a good deal, but finally caught its step and gained a large fraction. Standard rails did nothing. Steel common was up half a point at one time, but it eased off later.

Butte & Superior was a strong feature of the early Boston stock market and Old Dominion and Allouez hardened fractionally.

Both markets continued irregular as the morning moved on. International Agricultural Corporation rallied somewhat.

American Smelting opened up ½ at 110½, improved to 111½ and then declined more than three points. Baldwin opened up ⅜ at 112¼. It advanced to 112½ and declined more than two points, before midday. Crucible Steel was unchanged at the opening at 66 and before midday dropped to 62½. Mexican Petroleum opened up ⅜ at 115½. After improving to 116¼ it quickly dropped to 112¾, rallying moderately later. Announcement that the Tennessee Copper acid plant had been forced to colse down on account of a break down was followed by a sharp drop in Tennessee Copper stock. It opened off a point at 60, advanced to 61⅞ and then declined to 58½. Woolworth opened up ¼ at 119¾ and advanced to 121. Studebakes was up ¾ at the opening at 158¾. After advanced to 121. Studebaker was up ¾ rallied to 157 before midday.

On the local exchange Allouez opened up ¼ at 67¼, improved to 67½ and dropped a point. Butte & Superior opened up ⅞ at 75½, rose to 76, declined to 74¾ and rallied somewhat before midday.

There was a sharp rebound in the New York market shortly after midday. Pronounced strength developed in stocks that had previously been weakest. Mexican Petroleum at the beginning of the last hour was up more than 6 points from the forenoon low. California Petroleum common and preferred and Texas Company also were strong. New York Air Brake, American Car & Foundry and General Motors were in demand at higher figures. Boston & Maine was up a point on the local exchange. The general tendency was upward in the early afternoon.

New York total sales, 857,000 shares; $4,211,000 bonds.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the opening of the foreign exchange market this morning marks failed to hold Thursday's final rally. Initial figures today were 73½@73⅝ compared with 73¾ Thursday. Sterling strong at 477¼ for demand and 477⅞ cables. Francs better at 582¼ for cables and 583 for checks.

PULLMAN COMPANY

CHICAGO—Pullman management reports improving inquiry for freight cars from all over the country, despite uncertainty regarding deliveries and prices of materials. Pullman has orders sufficient for 60 to 70 per cent capacity operation over six months.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS HEAVY

CHICAGO, Ill.—John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of wholesale dry goods trade says: Staple prints will advance one half cent on Jan. 17. An unusually large spring business has been booked in all lines.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight. Saturday unsettled probably snow, moderate northerly winds increasing Saturday.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight, probably snow; Saturday partly cloudy; moderate winds, mostly north.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	24	10 a. m.	26
12 noon	27	2 p. m.	29

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	14	New Orleans	62
Buffalo	18	New York	34
Chicago	18	Philadelphia	30
Cincinnati	24	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	20	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	14	Portland, Ore.	12
Jacksonville	60	San Francisco	30
Kansas City	18	St. Louis	46
Nantucket	26	Washington	20
			34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	7:14	High water,	
Sun sets	4:27	12:31 a.m., 12:48 p.m.	
Length of day	9:13	Moon sets	7:43 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:57 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	25½	26½	25½	26½
Alaska Ju Min	10	10¼	10	10
Al-Chal Mfg Co	28	29	28	29
Al-Chal Co pf	80	80	79¼	79¼
Am Ag Chem	70¼	70⅝	69½	69½
Am Beet Sugar	66½	67½	65¼	67⅜
Am Can	60⅝	63⅝	60⅝	63½
Am Can pf	112	112¼	112	112¼
Am Car Fy	71	72½	70¼	72½
Am Car Fy pf	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
Am Coal Prod	157	158	156	158
Am Coal Prod pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
Am Cotton Oil	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
Am H & L	11	11¼	11	11¼
Am H & L pf	54½	54½	53	54½
Am Ice Sec Co	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25½
Am Linseed Oil	22	22	22	22
Am Linseed pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Am Locomotive	65¼	66	64⅛	66
Am Loco pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Am Smelting	110½	111½	109¼	110½
Am Smelting pf	112⅜	112½	112⅜	112½
Am S Sec A pf	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Am S Sec B pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Am Sugar	113¾	116¼	113¾	116
Am Steel Fy	57¼	58⅛	57¼	58⅛
Am Tel & Tel	127¾	127⅞	127½	127⅞
Am Zinc	69	70¾	69	70¼
Am Woolen	46	46	46	46
Am Woolen Ct	47	47	44⅞	45
Am Wool Ct pf	94¼	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
Am Wr Paper pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Anaconda	99¾	90½	89¼	90¼
Associated Oil	69¼	71	69¼	70½
Atchison	107¼	107⅜	107	107¼
Atchison pf	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99¼
Bald Loco	112¼	114⅛	110¼	114⅛
Balt & Ohio	94½	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞
Balt & Ohio pf	78	78⅛	78	78⅛
Batopilas	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
Beth Steel	430	430	430	430
Beth Steel pf	145	145	145	145
B F Goodrich	73¾	74	73⅛	73⅞
Brooklyn R T	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅝
Brown Shoe pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
Bruns Terminal	12	12	12	12
Burns Bros	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Butte & Sup'r	75¾	77⅜	75	77½
Cal Petroleum	34¾	37¼	33⅞	37¾
Cal Petrol pf	66	70¼	64½	70
Can Pacific	180⅛	180¾	179	180½
Cent Leather	53	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
Cent Leather pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
Ches & Ohio	65¼	65½	65	65½
C M & St Paul	100½	101½	100⅛	101
Chile Copper	24½	24½	24⅜	24½
Chi & Alt	10½	10½	10½	10½
Chi & N West	133	133	133	133
Chi R I & Pac	18	19½	18	19½
Chino Copper	54¾	55	54¼	54⅞
Clu Pbdy & Co	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
Col Fuel	50⅝	51	50	51
Col South	32	32	32	32
C Fab Recg Co	44	50	44	49⅜
Con Can	84	84	84	84
Con Gas	143¼	143⅞	143	143⅞
Corn Products	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Corn Prod pf	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Crucible Steel	66	66	62½	65⅞
Crcible Steel pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
Cub-Am Sugar	153	153	153	153
Del & Hudson	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
Del & Lack	225	225	225	225
Denver pf	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
Detroit Edison	133½	133½	133½	133½
Detrot Un Rys	70	70	70	70
Diamond Match	105⅝	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝
Domes Mine Ltd	28½	28½	27⅞	28½
Elect Stor Bat	65	65	65	65
Erie	41⅞	42⅜	41½	42⅜
Erie 1st pf	57	57¾	57	57¾
Erie 2nd pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52½
F M & S Co	32	35	32	35
F M & S Co pf	54	57½	54	56⅛
Gen Electric	172	172	172	172
Gen Motors	425	450	415	450
Gen Motors pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
*Gr Cananea	49½	50	49½	49¾
Gt Nor Ore	49⅛	49½	48⅞	49⅛
Gt Nor pf	124⅝	125	124	124
Gug Exp Co	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
Harv of N J	108⅝	108⅞	108½	108⅞
Illinois Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Inspiration	45⅞	46¾	45¾	45⅞
Int Agr Corpn	25½	25½	22	23½
Int Ag Corp pf	63	63⅞	60	63⅞
Inter Con Corp	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19¾
Int Con Corp pf	75¾	76⅞	75¾	76⅞
Int Mer Mar ct	20½	21⅝	19¾	21¼
Int Mer Mr pf ct	77¼	80	76	74¼
*Inter Nickele	198½	200¼	198	200¼
Inter Paper	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11¾
Int Paper pf	48½	48¾	48½	48¾
Kan City So	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31¼
Kan City So pf	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜
Lack Steel	83	84¾	82½	83½
Lehigh Valley	81¼	81½	81¼	81½
Louis & Nash	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
Mackay Cos	79⅛	79⅛	79	79
Maxwell Motor	69⅞	71½	69¼	71½
Max Motr 1st pf	89⅛	90½	89	90½
Max Motor 2d pf	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
May Co	60	60	60	60
Mex Petrol	115½	119¾	112¾	119¾
Mex Petrol pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Miami	38¼	38¼	37¾	38
Mo Kan & Tex pf	16	16	16	16
Mon Power Co	75	75⅝	75	75⅝
Mo Pacific	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
Mo Pacific ct	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
M & St.	14⅞	14⅞	13	13
M S P & S S M	124	124¾	124	124¾
Nat C & S	77	77	77	77
Nat Enamel	28	28½	28	28½
Nat Lead	68⅛	69⅞	68	69⅞
N RR M 2d pf	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
Nevada Con	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
N Y Air Brake	148	149⅞	146½	148½
N Y C	108½	109	107⅞	109
N Y N H & H	75½	76	75	76
N & W	121⅛	121⅜	121	121⅜
North American	72½	73	72½	73
*Northern Pac	117	117	116¾	116⅝
Ontario Silver	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10¾
O & W	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Pacific Mail	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Pac T & T	40½	41½	40½	41½
Pennsylvania	59	59	58⅝	58⅞
Peoples Gas	109	109⅞	109	109⅞
Phila Co	42½	42⅞	42½	42⅞
Pittsburgh Coal	34	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞
Pitts Coal Pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
Pressed Steel	62½	62¾	62	62½
Pullman Co	165½	165½	165½	165½
Ray Con	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
Reading	81½	82⅝	81⅛	82¼
Republic I & S	52⅞	53¼	51½	53
Repub I&S pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Rock Island	½	½	⅝	⅜
Rock Island pf	¾	¾	¾	¾
Ry St Spring	40	41	40	41
Sea Air Line pf	40	40	39½	39½
Sears-Roebuck	185	185	184	185
Sloss-Sheffield	60½	61⅛	60½	61⅛
So Pacific	102¾	103	102⅝	103
So Ry	23	23½	22¾	23½
So Ry pf	63⅛	64	63⅛	63½
StL & SF	5¼	6	5¾	6
StL & SF 1st	9	10	[illegible]	9¾
St L & SF 2d pf	6½	8	6½	8
Studebaker	158¾	160	158¾	159⅜
Tenn Copper	60	61⅞	58½	60
Texas Co	224	227½	223	227½
Third Avenue	61½	61⅞	61¼	61½
TStL&W	6½	6½	6½	6½
Twin City R T	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Union B & P	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Union Pacific	138¼	138¾	137⅞	138¾
Union Pac pf	83	83¼	82¾	83¼
United Fruit	145½	146	145½	146
U S Realty	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
U Rys Inv	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
U Rys Inv pf	37½	37½	37	37
U S C I P	23½	23¾	23½	23½
U S R & R	3½	3½	3½	3½
U S Rubber	55½	56½	55	56⅛
U S Rub 1st pf	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½
U S Steel	86¼	87½	86	87½
U S Steel pf	117⅞	117¾	117⅛	117⅜
Utah Copper	80⅜	80⅞	80¼	80¾
Va-Car Chem	47¾	47¾	47¼	47⅝
Va I C & C	62½	62½	62¼	62½
Wabash wi	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
Wabash A wi	47¾	48⅜	47¾	48⅜
Wabash B wi	31½	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
W Maryland	30½	31	30½	31
Western Union	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
Westinghouse	66¾	68	66⅜	68
West'house pf	77	77	77	77
Willys-Overlnd	226	226	221	226
Woolworth	119¼	122½	119¼	121⅝

*Ex-dividend

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	29c	26c	28c
Bingham Mines	8	8	8¼
Boston Corbin	55	55	55
Boston Montana	58c	50c	50c
Butte London	41c	41c	41c
Canadian Nat Gas	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Calaveras	4½	4⅛	4⅛
Calumet-Corbin	10c	6c	7c
Champion	28c	25c	26c
Chief	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16
Con Arizona	1 11/16	1⅝	1⅝
Cortez Associated Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Davis Daly	2	2	2
Eagle Bluebell	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
Emma	19c	14c	19c
First National Copper	8	7⅛	7⅛
Fortuna	1 1/16	1½	1⅞
Gold Lake	76c	69c	71c
Humboldt	60c	30c	37c
Iron Cap	5¾	5¼	5⅜
Majestic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Maxim	11½	11½	11½
McKinley	52c	50c	52c
Mexican Metals	44c	41c	41c
Mojave	4¼	4⅛	4⅜
Mother Lode	25c	25c	25c
Nevada Douglas	85c	85c	85c
New Codnelia	10½	10½	10½
New Era	95c	94c	95c
Ohio Copper	25c	25c	25c
Onondaga	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Opeco	1	1	1
Ray Hercules	3⅛	3	3
Stewart	58c	55c	58c
Submarine Signal	24½	24½	24½
Success	66c	66c	66c
Temiskaming	66c	65c	65c
Tonopah	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Triangle	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Truro	19½	19½	19½
United Verde Ex	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
Utah Metals	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Venture	2 1/16	2⅜	2 1/16
Zinc	2 1/16	2¼	2¼

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.27½	....	....	1.25¼
July	1.19½	1.19⅝	1.17⅝	1.17⅝
Corn—				
May	.78	.78	.77-	.77⅛-
July	.78¼	.78¼	.77¼	.77⅝
Oats—				
May	.48⅝	....	....	.48⅛-
July	.47⅛	....	....	.46¾
Pork—				
Jan	18.87	18.87	18.75	18.75
May	19.25	19.27	19.10	19.10
Lard—				
Jan	10.12	10.12	10.02	10.02
May	10.32	10.35	10.25	10.25
July	...	10.50	10.37	10.37

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—There was less activity in the market today, but the undertone was uncertain due to claims that large interests were on both sides of the market. Prices started slightly higher. There was scattered buying on the further advance in Argentine freights to a basis equal to about 91 cents a bushel. A fair export demand was claimed, but there was also some foreign selling here. The effect of light receipts seemed to have been discounted recently and northwestern markets led the decline at times.

Corn—Was firm at the outset. Unsettled weather conditions through parts of the West and higher foreign markets caused the advances here. There was country selling and profit taking. The prospect for better weather conditions and somewhat larger receipts. Better export demand was claimed but business with foreigners is held down by the difficulty in arranging freights.

Oats—Were steady. There was no evidence of important hedge selling. The speculative trade was mixed and influenced almost entirely by the change in other markets.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
Alaska	25½	26½	25½	26
Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Allouez	67¼	67½	66½	66½
Am Ag Ch pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
Am Pneu pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
Am Tel	127⅝	127⅞	127½	127⅞
Am Sugar	114	115⅜	114	115⅜
Am Sugar pf	117¾	118	117¾	118
Am Woolen	47	47	47	47
Am Woolen pf	94½	94½	93½	93½
Am Zinc	69⅝	70⅝	68¾	70
Anaconda	89	90½	89	90½
Ariz Com	9	9½	9	9⅜
Atl Gulf & W I	29½	29½	29½	29½
B & A	190	190	190	190
Bost Elevated	85	85	84½	84½
Boston & Maine	36	37¾	36	37¼
Boston & Me pf	50	51	50	51
Butte & Balak	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Butte & Sup	75½	77½	74¾	77½
Calumet & Ariz	70¾	71⅜	70½	71
Calu & Hecla	560	560	560	560
Centennial	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Chino	55	55	54⅞	54⅞
Conn River	151	155	151	155
Copper Range	64	64⅝	63¾	64½
Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
Dom Coal pf	97	97	97	97
East Butte	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15½
Edison Elec	245½	245½	245½	245½
Fitchburg pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
Franklin	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Ga Ry & E pf	86½	85½	85½	85½
General Elec	172	172	172	172
Granby	86½	86½	85½	86
*Greene-Can	49	40	49	49
Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
Inspiration	46½	46½	45¾	45¾
Isl Creek Coal	48	48	48	48
Isl Creek pf	90	91	90	91
Isle Royale	30½	31	30½	30¾
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Lake Copper	19	19	18¾	19
La Salle	5½	5½	5½	5½
Maine Central	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Mason Valley	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Mass	13	14	13	13¾
Mass Elec pf	36½	37	36½	37
Mass Gas	86⅜	86½	86⅜	86⅜
Mass Gas pf	87	87	87	87
Miami	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38¼
Michigan	2	2	2	2
*Mohawk	90	91½	89¾	91½
N Y N H & H	75¼	76	75¼	76
Nevada Cons	16	16	15¾	15¾
New Arcadian	9⅝	10	9½	10
N E Cot Yarn	30	30	30	30
N E Cot Yarn pf	58	[illegible]	58	53
New Eng Tel	132	132	131½	132
New Idria	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Nipissing	7½	7½	7½	7½
*North Butte	30	30¾	30	30¼
North Lake	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Old Colony	152	152	152	152
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Dominion	66½	68	66½	67½
Osceola	87½	87½	87½	87½
Pond Creek Coal	15	15	14¾	15
Pullman	165¾	165¾	165	165
Ray Cons	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛
Sante Fe	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Shannon	9	9¼	8¾	9
Shattuck & Ariz	33¾	34½	33½	34½
South Lake	8	8	8	8
Sou Utah M & S	30c	30c	30c	30c
*St Mary's	63½	63½	63½	63½
Superior	27½	28	27½	28
Sup & Boston	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Swift & Co	126½	127	126½	127
Tamarack	50	50	50	50
Trinity	11¼	11½	11	11¼
Tuolumne	35c	35c	33c	33c
Torrington	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Uni Shoe Mac	54¾	55	54½	54½
Uni Shoe M pf	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
United Fruit	146	146	145¾	146
Uni Fruit rts wi	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
U S Smelting	55⅞	57⅛	55¾	57⅛
U S Smelting pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
U S Steel	86⅜	87⅜	86⅛	87⅜
U S Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117¼	117¼
Utah-Apex	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Utah Cons	13½	13½	13½	13½
Utah Copper	80½	80½	80½	80½
Victoria	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
Ventura	11½	12	11⅜	11⅞
West End	65	66	66	66
Western Union	88½	88¾	88½	88¾
Winona	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
W H McElwain	101	101	101	101
Wolverine	61½	61½	61	61

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	77	76½	77
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Miss Power 5s	81	80½	80½
N E Tel 5s 1932	101½	101½	101½
Seattle Electric 5s 1930	100¼	100¼	100¼
Swift & Co 5s	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
Western Tel 5s	99⅜	99¼	99⅜

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan	12.28	12.36	12.28	12.36
March	12.55	12.59	12.44	12.59
May	12.75	12.82	12.66	12.81
July	12.94	12.97	12.81	12.96
Oct	12.58	12.63	12.47	12.63

Spots, 12.55, up 10.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, 5½ to 7 points up. Sales 10,000 bales, including 8300 American: Jan.-Feb. 8.05d; March-April 8.02d; May-June 7.92½d; July-Aug. 7.81½d.

LIBERTY TRUST COMPANY

At annual meeting of Liberty Trust Company John J. McCarthy was added to the board. It was voted to transfer $50,000 from undivided profits to surplus, making that item $300,000.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str City of Augusta, Savannah, 23 bxs fruit.

Str Howard, Norfolk, 925 bbls spinach, 10 cts parsley, 5 bbls sweet potatoes.

Str Indian, Philadelphia, 15 bskts sweet potatoes.

Boston Receipts

Apples 1756 bbls 1501 bxs, cranberries 59 bbls, strawberries 20 cts, Florida oranges 1732 bxs, California oranges 1176 bxs, grape fruit 709 bxs, potatoes 16,815 bush, sweet potatoes 461 bbls, onions 779 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 4087 pkgs, last year 4943 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $6.60 @7.10; special short patents, $7.25@7.50; spring clears in sacks, $5.30@6.10; winter patents, $6.30@6.85; winter clears $5.65@6.30; winter straights, $5.80@ 6.60; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.65@ 6.25.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $23.50@24; winter bran, $23.50@24; middlings, $24@29; mixed feed, $25.25@28.25; red dog, $29.75; linseed meal, $41@42; cotton seed meal, $39@40.50.

Corn—Old No. 2 yellow, 88c, new yellow, 81½@82c; new No. 3 yellow 84c; new No. 4 yellow, 83c; new ship No. 3 yellow 83½@84c; spot No. 4 yellow, 82½ @83c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 55½c; No. 2 clipped white, 53½c; No. 3 clipped white, 53c; fancy 40 lbs, 53@53½c; fancy 38 lbs, 52½@53c; regular, 38 lbs, 51½@ 52c; regular 36 lbs, 51@51½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.20 per bbl; bolted meal, $4.15; bag meal, $1.55@1.57; cracked corn, $1.57@1.59; rolled oatmeal, $5.25; cut and ground, $5.77.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@27; No. 2 grade, $23@24; No. 3, $18@19.50; stock, $16.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4@4.10; yellow eyes, $3.60@3.70; red kidneys, $5.25@5.40; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; California small white, $4.10@4.15; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@ 5¾c lb.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32@ 32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 39@ 40c; eastern extra, 37@38c; western extras, 36@37c; western prime firsts, 34@35c; western firsts, 32@33c; storage extras, 24½@25c; storage firsts, 23@24c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@3 box; Florida, $1.75@2.25; grapefruit, $1.50@ 2.50 box; cranberries, $2@2.75 crt, $6@ 8.50 bbl; tangerines, $2@3.50 strap; strawberries, 50@60c box.

Potatoes — Maine, $2.35@2.50 bag; sweet, $1@1.10 bskt.

Onions—Natives, per bu, $1.25 @1.50; Connecticut Valley, 100-lb bag, $2@3; Spanish, per case, $3.50.

Apples—Baldwins, $2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2@3; Greenings, $2@2.75; western box apples, $1.50@2.25, bu box 75c@ $1.75.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce a decline of 20 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 5.95c per pound in 100-barrel lots and 6.10c in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers also dropped their prices 20 points, and they quoted granulated and fine at 6.25c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—2845 tubs, 2690 bxs, 160,288 lbs butter, 184 bxs cheese, 3823 cases eggs. 1915—2359 tubs, 3270 bxs, 126,496 lbs butter, 334 bxs cheese, 1083 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

1916—5988 pkgs butter, 1044 bxs cheese, 4827 cases eggs. 1915—5470 pkgs butter, 767 bxs cheese, 4064 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Jan 6—Eggs scarce; candled 31c, firsts 27c.

CHICAGO, Jan 6—Butter mkt steady; ext 30½c, ext firsts 29½@30c, firsts 26 @28c, pkg stk 19@20c; repts 5658 pkgs. Egg mkt firm; firsts 29c, ord firsts 27½ @28c, refrig firsts 22c; recpts 3577 cs.

DIVIDENDS

Merchants National Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 7.

The directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 1.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

Directors of the Champion Copper Company have declared a dividend of $3 a share—making $34 declared since Feb. 21, 1915. The previous payment—$2—was made Dec. 23.

United States Rubber Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock and 1½ per cent on the second preferred stock, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

COTTON FREIGHT RATES

GALVESTON, Tex.—The British government has limited the freight rate on cotton from gulf ports to Liverpool to $2 a hundredweight with forfeiture of ship as a penalty for charging more, it was reported in shipping circles here today. The present rate is $3 with no room offering.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 56⅝c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 26 13-16d.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
Am T&T cv 4½s	107½	107¼	107½
Anglo-French 5s	95⅝	95	95⅜
Atch adj 4s	87	87	87
Atch gen 4s	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
Atch cv 4s	107	107	107
At Coast Line 4s	93	93	93
B & O 4s	92	91⅞	91⅞
B & O cv 4½s	98	97⅞	98
Beth Steel fdg	102	101⅞	101⅞
B R T 5s 1918	100¾	100¾	100¾
Canada So 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
C & O cv	87¼	87¼	87¼
C B & Q 4s	98	98	98
Chili Cop Co 7s	134½	134½	134½
Con Gas cv 6s	126	125¼	126
Erie 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
Erie gm lien	76¼	76¼	76¼
Erie cv A	72	72	72
Erie cv B	82½	82½	82½
Int MM 4½s ctfs	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
Inter-Met 4½s	76¼	76¼	76¼
Jap 4½s 2d GS	74	73⅞	73⅞
Lack Steel 5s '50	95	95	95
L & N 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
N Y Cent 3½s	83	83	83
N Y Cent 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
N Y Cent 6s	115⅜	115	115
N Y C 4s 1969	98	97⅞	97⅞
N Y C 4¼s 1960	101¼	101¼	101¼
N Y C 4½s 1953	105	106	106
N Y C 4¼s 1964	101	101	101
NY NH & H cv 3½s	73	73	73
NY NH & H 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
N Y Ry 5s	58¾	56½	58⅝
N Y Ry fdg 4s	74⅞	74½	74⅞
Northern Pac 3s	65⅝	65½	65½
Northern Pac 4s	93½	93½	93½
P S of N J 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Reading 4s	95	95	95
R I fdg 4s	66	66	66
Seaboard A L adj 5s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
So Pac fdg 4s	90½	90½	90½
So Pac cv 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
St Paul cv 4½s	103¾	103⅝	103¾
St Paul cv 5s	110	109½	109½
Third Av adj 5s	80½	80½	80½
U P cv 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
U S Steel 5s	104	103¾	104

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¼	....	99¼	....
coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	101¼	....	101¼	....
coupon	101¼	....	101¼	....
Registered 4s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s '36	98	....	98	....
Panama 2s '38	98	....	98	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A strong tone was noted in the naval stores market, but business in all quarters is only of a jobbing character, says the New York Commercial. Sellers in New York are holding turpentine for 57 cents per gallon. There was a steady tone in Savannah yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Thursday's market: Spirits firm at 56@56½c; sales 172; receipts 68; exports 13; stock 15,855. Rosins firm, sales 1209; receipts 318; exports 126; stock 76,105. Prices WW $7.50, WG $7.25, N $7, M $6.50, K $6.05, I $5.85 @5.90, H $5.80 G $5.80, F $5.80, E $5.75@ 5.80, D $5.75@5.80, B $5.75.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

Friday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$35,047,265	$22,859,478
Balances	3,147,777	1,326,052

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of $90,786.

NEW MERCANTILE CONCERN

DOVER, Del.—A charter was filed at state department here for General Mercantile Corporation to acquire, manufacture and deal in goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, factories, plants and real estate, and to act as agents and commission merchants, with a capital stock of $60,000,000.

OIL OUTPUT INCREASED

During 1915 petroleum production in United States from new wells totaled 1,667,432 barrels, compared with 1,471,652 in previous year, according to Oil City Derrick's annual oil field review. This production was obtained from 13,628 completed wells compared with 22,164 in 1914.

GARY'S VIEWS NOT REGARDED PESSIMISTIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In steel circles the general impression is that the Gary interview is largely a plea for cooperation on part of manufacturers, bankers, the administration, and public in general, with the object of adjusting matters to meet changed conditions after the war.

Steel manufacturers right along have been trying to impress upon the people the necessity of a tariff readjustment to meet new conditions growing out of the war. They fear that competition with foreign steel concerns will be severe; and that the United States, which has prospered rather than suffered from ravages of the European war, will be made the dumping ground of cheap products. They claim that under the existing tariff on steel and iron products, utter demoralization would result. For this reason they have been advocating a readjustment upward of the steel tariff schedule.

Judge Gary's interview is not regarded by the steel trade as pessimistic. His views harmonize with those of other steel manufacturers. They realize that the prosperity the country is now enjoying will continue for some time, and that it can be given a degree of permanency if there is cooperation on the part of the administration, manufacturers and bankers, with the object of fortifying the country against changed conditions incident to the ending of the European war.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Stock markets closed generally idle; rubber shares strong; copper lower.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	58⅛	..
Atchison	106¼	1
British 4½s	97⅛	..
Baltimore & Ohio	93¾	¾
Canadian Pacific	179½	⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅛	⅜
Chicago Great Western	14⅜	⅛
St Paul	90½	¼
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	1½
Erie	40¾	..
do 1st pf	56⅜	⅛
Illinois Central	108½	*⅛
Louisville & Nashville	128¼	..
Kansas & Texas	6⅜	..
New York Central	109	..
Norfolk & Western	120	⅛
Ontario & Western	28¾	1
Pennsylvania	57¾	¼
Reading	80¾	1
Southern Railway	22¾	⅛
Southern Pacific	102	⅜
Union Pacific	136½	⅜
United States Steel	85¾	1½

*Advance.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY'S NET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canadian Car & Foundry will make $15,000,000 net on its war business, according to a report just completed by a prominent firm of engineers. That firm made a thorough inspection of the company's contracts, plants and of American concerns to which the work was sub-let. No announcement has yet been made by officers of the company as to whether terms of new Russian $10,000,000 financing, of which company gets $1,500,000 immediately, will reduce net amount available for stockholders.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market irregular: Howe Sound 6½@¾; McKinley 43@45; Montana Consolidated ¾@1; Victoria Oil 2⅜@⅝; Standard Motor 8¾@10; Can Car Foundry 75@80, do pfd 95@100; Int. Marine 20¼@⅜, do pfd 76½@¾; Can. Copper 1⅞@2; Submarine Boat 39¾@40¼; Carbon Steel 60@70; Emma 18@19; Magma 15⅛@⅜; Mother Lode 23@24; Marconi Amer. 3½ @¾; Car Light 5½@6; Manhattan Trans 70⅜@½; Kennecott 54⅝@⅞; St. Joseph Lead 14¾@15; Kathadion 25@27.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways 28¾, Cambria Steel 75⅛, Electric Storage Battery 66, General Asphalt pfd trc 71¾, Lehigh Navigation 79½, Lehigh Valley 81⅝, Philadelphia Company 45⅛, Philadelphia Company cum pfd 43½, Philadelphia Electric 28⅛, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 20½, Philadelphia Traction 79¼, Union Traction 44⅝, United Gas Improvement 87½.

LEAD PRICES UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Price of lead has been advanced from 5.75 to 5.90c.

WE OFFER $100,000

Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of

The Intermountain Railway Light and Power Co.

A progressive Public Utility Corporation having assets of over $1,000,000.00. Dividends paid quarterly (continuously since December, 1912), and assured by substantial surplus and growing business. Shares $100.00 each.

Applications accepted for one or more shares, thru The First National Bank or The Colorado Title and Trust Company of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A conservative investment, yielding a high rate of return continuously.

INFORMATION ON REQUEST.

THE ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS COMPANY

Suite 412, Mining Exchange Building, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

SWIFT & CO. NET PROFITS FOR THE YEAR

Annual Report Shows Nearly Nineteen Per Cent Earned on Stock—President Says Outlook for Coming Year Bright

Swift & Co. for the year ended Sept. 25, 1915, earned net profits of $14,087,500, equal to 18.7 per cent on the $75,000,000 stock. This compares with earnings of $9,450,000 in 1914, $9,250,000 in 1913 and $8,250,000 in 1912. Dividends on stock in the recent fiscal year required $5,437,500. The remainder, $8,650,000, was added to surplus, making surplus as of Sept. 25, $45,850,000.

Swift & Co. balance sheet as of Sept. 25 compares:

ASSETS		
Real est., etc.	$50,539,539	$50,434,306
Accounts rec.	61,622,453	47,329,776
Inventory	47,991,888	45,809,008
Stocks and bonds	38,355,802	35,462,091
Cash	8,946,755	8,479,190
Totals	$207,366,439	$187,604,373
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	$75,000,000	$75,000,000
Surplus	45,850,000	37,200,000
Reserve	5,900,884	5,809,022
Bonds	24,500,000	10,000,000
Bond int. ac.	1,806,250	1,437,500
Accounts pay	21,375,755	18,619,001
Bills pay	32,933,550	39,538,850
Totals	$207,366,439	$187,604,373

President Swift says in part:

I have just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, and believe the entire country, East and West, is very prosperous.

The thrifty condition of the cotton industry, as compared with a year ago, has its stimulating effect on business in the United States. The crop, as to number of bales, is not excessive, but is being sold at a profitable price; and it is practically all picked and a large portion of it marketed.

The wool market has reflected a very active demand and high prices throughout the year; and in consequence of this, and for other reasons, sheep and lambs have realized high average prices quite satisfactory to the producer.

The packer, more than any other individual, wants to see the producer succeed, and at the same time wants to see the consumer satisfied. The packer does not control either supply or demand, and must in the end be governed by these elements.

In 1915 we paid the stock raiser more for cattle, while selling beef to the retailer at a lower price: We paid for live cattle in 1914 an average per 100 pounds of $7.06. We sold our beef in the principal cities in 1914 for per hundredweight $12.13. We paid for live cattle in 1915 an average per 100 pounds of $7.10. We sold our beef in the principal cities in 1915 for per hundredweight $11.46.

We were able to do this because we obtained more money from the sale of by-products. Compared with previous years, the additional value realized from hides, fertilizer, soap and other by-products during 1915 was greater than our entire profits on the cattle.

The 1915 profits on beef, including by-products, have not been greater than the average. For the year the profits are approximately ¼ cent per pound. Our volume of sales for the year amounted to over $500,000,000.

The outlook for 1916 is good. The profit for the year figures about 2.8 cents on each dollar of sales.

The membership of the Employees Benefit Association now totals 27,770; and the benefits paid out since organization to date amount to $1,003,517.

Treasurer Carton stated that quick assets aggregate $118,471,097, an increase of $16,763,122 over 1914. Our loans from banks have been reduced $6,605,300, rendering us more independent of such temporary accommodation. The sum of the operations of our plants and branches in 1915 as expressed in dollars, reflects a turnover, or distributive sales, of over $500,000,000. To savor and sweeten our products we purchased sugar and salt at a cost of $150,000 and $400,000, respectively. We must care for what we prepare in suitable containers, and for these we paid out as follows: For wrapping paper, $340,000; for cotton cloth, $250,000; for bags, $625,000; for tinware, $750,000; for boxes, barrels, etc., $325,000.

Directors were reelected, G. F. Swift, Jr., being elected to succeed D. M. Anthony, deceased.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES' GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings from domestic business of American Steel Foundries Company for fourth quarter of 1915 will show a slight profit compared with deficit of $480,000 for the first nine months of the year. This is especially satisfactory, when it is considered that the fourth quarter's earnings were derived from orders taken in early summer, before prices had advanced. If this business had been taken at current prices a goodly part of the year's deficit would have been wiped out.

All of the company's plants are operating at capacity, and daily output is larger than at any time since 1907. This means excellent business, outside of filling war order contracts of $16,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK CALL

HARRISBURG, Pa.—State banking commissioner has issued a call for statements of building and loan associations in Pennsylvania, as of Dec. 31.

BANK EXCHANGES REFLECT BETTER TRADE SITUATION

Very satisfactory evidence of the activity in this country's business during the greater part of 1915 is provided by the transactions through the banks, as reflected in bank clearings, the total of which, according to returns received by Dun's Review from 129 leading cities, amount to $186,430,321,451—an increase of 20.9 per cent, as compared with last year and of 10.5 per cent as contrasted with 1913.

As was to be expected, with development in most commercial and industrial lines sharply restricted in the opening months of the year, due to conditions arising from the war in Europe, and speculative and financial operations in only moderate volume, there was considerable falling off during the first quarter, but in April some improvement was discernible, and from that time on recovery was steady and continuous, so that long before the year closed all losses had been regained and substantial gains shown over both immediately preceding years.

Remarkable expansion has been witnessed in New York city, that center reporting increases of 32.9 and 16.5 per cent respectively, as compared with 1914 and 1913, and while this gratifying exhibit is mainly attributable to the extension of ordinary business transactions, it is also due to no small extent to the much greater activity in the speculative and financial markets, sales on the stock market alone having been approximately $10,000,000,000 in excess of the year before, while bond sales show an increase of about $450,000,000.

The majority of the cities outside New York made quite an unsatisfactory exhibit compared with both previous years for the first six months, but there was a general reversal of conditions in the latter half of the year and by the end of December the improvement was so pronounced at most centers that the total of all points was 7.1 per cent larger than previous year and 2.8 per cent in excess of two years ago.

DOMINION STEEL OUTPUT FOR 1915

MONTREAL, Que.—Official announcement of output of Dominion Steel Corporation for 1915 is as follows: Pig iron, 309,800 tons; steel ingots, 349,000 tons; blooms, billets and slabs for sale, 119,999 ton; rails, 57,500 tons; wire rods, 73,500 tons; merchant bars, 78,000 tons; wire and products, 34,000 tons.

The greater part of pig iron produced was used in production of steel, but about 13,000 tons were shipped to Canadian foundries. All steel ingots were converted into other forms of steel, and practically all was marketed. Basic products, pig iron and steel ingots increased 70 and 47 per cent, respectively. Sales of blooms, billets and slabs, including steel required for shell blanks, increased fivefold; wire rods increased 95 per cent; wire and products, such as nails, increased 30 per cent; merchant bars decreased 50 per cent, and rails about 52 per cent in output. In 1914, 67 per cent of sales of steel was for consumption of Canada and only 33 per cent for export. In 1915, 66 per cent was in forms to be exported and only 34 per cent for home consumption. Principal extensions to work were installation of plant for recovering benzol and other hydro-carbons from coke and oven gases; and a 16 mill for shell blanks.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Increase
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN		
Fourth week December	$337,281	$45,495
Month December	1,305,664	123,510
From July 1	7,562,831	177,400
HUDSON MANHATTAN		
November—	1915	1914
Gross revenue	$477,687	$458,574
Net revenue	280,431	278,428
Gross income	266,941	264,938
Net income	68,178	68,705
From July 1—		
Gross revenue	2,246,309	2,225,920
Net revenue	1,289,636	1,302,930
Gross income	1,222,186	1,235,480
Net income	230,348	244,710
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY		Increase
Fourth wk December	$2,743,306	$231,700
Month December	4,819,124	731,157
From July 1	27,365,544	853,446
DENVER & RIO GRANDE		
November—	1915	1914
Oper revenue	$2,260,302	$1,875,121
Oper income	932,642	657,555
Total income	1,021,961	739,329
Net income	416,452	130,619
Surplus	306,452	116,961
For five months—		
Oper revenue	11,503,443	10,565,875
Oper income	4,191,257	3,140,452
Total income	4,645,973	33,602,013
Net income	1,660,588	602,000
Surplus	1,540,186	486,957
MISSOURI PACIFIC		
November—		
Oper revenue	$2,789,501	$356,370
Oper income	612,195	141,405
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	13,218,003	41,907
Oper income	2,276,322	*549,573

*Decrease.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Spot copper £87 10s., future copper £87 10s., electro copper £114. Sales spot copper, 200 tons; futures, 400 tons: Spot tin £173 10s., future tin £174, straits tin £177. Sales spot tin, 80 tons; futures, 100 tons: Spot lead £32 15s., future lead £32, spot spelter £90, futures spelter £78.

DIVIDENDS EXPECTED SOON

MONTREAL, Que.—In a circular to the shareholders of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, explaining the recent passing of the dividend, the statement of the management concludes: "It is expected that payment of dividends will be resumed in the first quarter of the new year."

SHOE BUYERS IN BOSTON

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. & E. L. Quirt of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S.
Appleton, Wis.—J. L. Wolf; U. S.
Augusta, Ga.—F. H. Steilling of Mulherin & Marks; Essex.
Atlanta—J. W. Ellison; U. S.
Atlanta—F. S. Stewart; Thorn.
Atlanta—O. Thompson; Thorn.
Atlanta—F. H. Stilling; Essex.
Atlanta—A. B. Christopher; U. S.
Atlanta—L. S. Byck of Byck Bros.; Tour.
Baltimore—A. Breslau of A. Eisenberg; U. S.
Baltimore—M. Samuels of Samuels & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Baltimore—J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—S. C. Adler and O. S. Anderson of Frank & Adler; Bruns.
Baltimore—R. E. Tubman; U. S.
Baltimore—H. M. Leas, Jr.; U. S.
Baltimore—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen & Adler; Essex.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore—J. W. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle's Sons; Adams.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker.
Buffalo—Geo. J. Woodrich; U. S.
Butte, Montana—C. H. Lew of Hennessey Co.; Essex.
Cattlesburg, Ky.—G. T. Grinnell; Essex.
Chattanooga—R. Orgainof; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—W. F. Livingstone; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLead of Drake, Innes, Green Co.; Essex.
Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorndike.
Chicago—Ben Sinsheimer; Essex.
Chicago—O. M. Levie; Essex.
Chicago—J. P. Buttner of W. A. Weabelt & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. A. Ackerberg of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—J. Pietzuch; Thorn.
Cincinnati—O. H. Streutker of Smith Casson Co.; B. A. A.
Cincinnati—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Tour.
Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Tour.
Cincinnati—A. Levy & I. Nettor of Chas. Meis Shoe Company; Copley-Plaza.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Tour.
Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.
Cleveland—U. V. McBride; Thorn.
Cleveland—C. A. Wolfram; Thorn.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot of Walkover Stores.
Cleveland—H. Weiss; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham of Graham Brown Co.; U. S.
Detroit—E. L. Burns; Thorn
Detroit—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Detroit—M. P. Minzel; U. S.
Dubuque—E. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Ben Swatt; U. S.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—Charles Wheeler.
Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold, Bertch & Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—W. G. Logie & G. W. Kalmbach of Rindge, Kalmbach, Logie & Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—E. H. Dickinson; U. S.
Hamilton, Ont.—R. B. Griffith; U. S.
Havana—J. M. Otero of Fernandez, Valdis & Co.; U. S.
Havana—J. A. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Huntington, W. Va.—J. E. Norwell of Norwell Chambers Shoe Co.; Essex.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.
Indianapolis—C. I. Silpher of Pettus Dry Goods Co.; Brewster.
Jacksonville, Fla.—J. Jordan; U. S.
Lancaster—M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; U. S.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S.
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—M. Cohn of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Tour.
Louisville—C. E. Phillips; Thorn.
Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Macon—L. I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Memphis—J. H. Lee of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—O. A. Haase; U. S.
Milwaukee—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey & Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—J. C. Colbert of Savage Factories; U. S.
Minneapolis—A. K. Hamilton; U. S.
Minneapolis—G. A. Pierce; Thorn.
Minneapolis—H. A. Cool; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—Chas. I. Levy of Levy Wolfe Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.
Nashville—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; U. S.
Nashville—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
New York—T. B. Meath; Thorn.
New York—C. S. Heath; Thorn.
New York—Mr. Hirsch of Hirsch Bros.; Essex.
New York—L. H. Markman of The National; Essex.
New York—W. E. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
New York—M. Van Baalen; U. S.
New York—I Rosenbaum of G. W. Salter; U. S.
New York—S. Cuetara of Cuetara Bros.; U. S.
New York—E. P. Weaver, Mr. Rychman of Powell & Campbell, 89 Bedford st.
New York—Fred Koch, of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham Baumgarner Co.; U. S.
Patterson, N. Y.—A. Hirschberg of Meyer Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—N. Burger of S. Burger & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. L. Apgar of Gimbel Bros.; Thorn.
Philadelphia—A. H. Gueting; Thorn.
Philadelphia—C. J. Reynolds; Thorn.
Philadelphia—A. T. Holmes, Jr.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of M. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—George DeCou of DeCou Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—C. H. Loughin; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Portsmouth, Ohio—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wingo Ellett & Crump Shoe Co.; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond—L. S. Strauss of Fleichman & Morris; Lenox.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn of F. W. Hahn Shoe Co.; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—R. J. Crombach; U. S.
Rome, Ga.—A. S. Burney; U. S.
Rome, N. Y.—A. S. Burney of Powers, Burney & Co.; U. S.
Rutland, Vt.—C. C. Brown; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—E. R. Goeschel; U. S.
Scranton—Meyer Davidow; Copley-Plaza.
Savannah—M. M. Smith; Essex;
Savannah—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil Co.; Essex.
Sioux Falls, So. Dakota—W. Ternes of Fantel Bros.; Essex.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Henry Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph—R. E. Vance; Essex.
St. Joseph—M. J. Davis of Noyes Norman Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—R. E. Tillis of Stex Bauer & Filler; Essex.
St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.
Springfield, Mass.—F. R. Morse; U. S.
Syracuse—A. C. Dunbar of Hamilton & Co.; Essex.
Toledo—Charles Dedirich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour.
Washington, D. C.—L. L. Crandell; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—S. G. Spitzer; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—W. H. Kenessler; Copley-Plaza.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward & Lathrop; Essex.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; U. S.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of Geo. R. French & Sons; Avery.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner; Essex.
Youngstown, O.—R. E. White; Essex.
Youngstown, O.—J. P. Craven of D. P. Lobman & Co.; Essex.
York, Penn.—M. H. Haines, rep. "Chain of Stores"; U. S.
York, Pa.—D. S. and C. L. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.
Zanesville, O.—J. W. Garrett of W. B. Cosgrove Shoe Co.; Youngs.

LEATHER BUYERS

Akron, Pa.—A. N. Wolf; U. S.
Gowanda, N. Y.—H. L. Moench; U. S.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engle; U. S.
Mount Holly, N. J.—B. Fraser; U. S.
St. Louis—A. G. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

TUNGSTEN ORE SCARCE AND VERY COSTLY

Country Scoured for Even Few Pounds for Tool Steel—Molybdenum Considered Good Substitute and Is Plentiful

One of the most spectacular advances in commodity prices occasioned by the war, says the Engineering & Mining Journal, has been in tungsten, both metal and ore. This has been due to the extraordinary demand for tungsten steel—an essential constituent in making high-speed tool steel.

Before the war high-speed tool steel was worth about 70 cents a pound, tungsten about 60 cents per pound and tungsten ore about $6 per unit. At present high-speed tool steel brings about $3 per pound, tungsten about $5 per pound, and tungsten ore about $50 per unit. Even at the enhanced prices supplies are scarce.

The fabulous price for tunsten ore has stimulated prospecting for it throughout North America and South America. This ore is not known to occur in large deposits. The annual production of concentrated ores in the United States previous to the war was only about 1400 tons. However, this ore has now become so valuable that the discovery of a deposit that affords a single carload is the finding of a fortune. A ton of ore assaying 60 per cent tungsten trioxide—the standard commercial grade—at $50 per unit is worth $3000; a carload of 40 tons would be $120,000. So precious is this ore that the assay offices are being scoured for specimens. Brokers do not sneer at trade in one-pound lots. The purchasing agent of the Crucible Steel Company is very grateful if somebody can give him 100 pounds.

British authorities practically commandeered the supply of Tungsten ore in the British empire, appointing official brokers and fixing a price of 55s per unit or about $800 per 2000 pounds of 60 per cent ore if exchange be figured at 4.86. Previous to the war that would have been regarded as a big price, but the producer in Australia, Burma, Malaya and elsewhere does not think very much of it when the same grade of ore is commanding $3000 or so per ton in America.

In the meanwhile there is relief immediately at hand if the manufacturers of tool steel would only avail themselves of molybdenum steel as a substitute for tungsten steel. It is well known that molybdenum steel has excellent qualities of more or less the same character as tungsten steel. It is claimed by some authorities that molybdenum steel is superior in certain respects to tungsten steel. The reluctance of manufacturers to get out of the beaten tracks is offered as an explanation of the lack of use of molybdenum steel.

Molybdenum ore and the products thereof are now a glut in the market. Tungsten mines are being worked at the limit of their capacity, but the molybdenum mines have had to be closed, and the smelters of molybdenum ore are carrying large unsold stocks of the products that probably they would be glad to sell at cost.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DIFFICULTY EASES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Freight car congestion is diminishing about New York harbor. Some weeks ago there were more than 6000 cars on the tracks of the Pennsylvania loaded for lighterage traffic. The number was reduced to 5100 on Jan. 1 and it has decreased daily since to less than 4700. If nothing unforeseen occurs, railroad officials look for gradual improvement. New England situation is very little improved, especially as far as movement of coal is concerned.

M'CRORY STORES SALES UP

The McCrory stores' gross sales in 1915 were $5,615,680, an increase of $685,496 or 13 per cent over 1914. The December sales were $927,443, compared with $791,622 in December, 1914, the increase being 17.15 per cent.

COPPER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Exports of copper for week eded Dec. 25 totaled 9,861,443 pounds; imports of ore, matte, etc., 3,770,927 pounds, and pigs, ingots, etc., 6,710,622 pounds.

1915 A TRYING YEAR FOR THE COTTON TRADE

Prices, Size of Crop, Exports and Acreage Rule Lower Than for Several Similar Periods—Other Factors

The past year in the cotton trade has been one of the most trying that has ever been experienced. Outbreak of the war and the subsequent placing of cotton on the contraband list for the time being completely demoralized the industry. Conditions at the beginning of the year were far from bright. With the largest crop in the history of the country cotton prices melted away until the staple became a burden on the market.

Attempts were made to interest the country in the plight of the South but the buy-a-bale movement failed to materialize to any extent. The government next tried to assist cotton growers by raising a pool of $133,000,000. From a banking standpoint the plan was well worked out, but from an economic point of view the whole plan turned out a failure. It was late in being put into operation and this eventually proved fortunate since it afforded an opportunity for its impracticability to be clearly shown.

With a large carry-over from the 1914 year, cotton growers set about to improve conditions. Cotton acreage was curtailed and the use of fertilizers sharply restricted from other years. As a result of this curtailment, the crop for the past year showed a marked falling off, only 11,161,000 bales being produced, the smallest since 1909.

Since the beginning of the year when cotton sold under seven cents a pound the staple gradually appreciated until it sold close to 14 cents.

From the 1914 crop the South had a visible supply of 3,099,881 bales on Aug. 1, 1915, and an invisible supply of at least 1,000,000 bales. With this year's crop of 11,161,000 bales added to the carry-over, the total amounts to 15,260,881 bales. This is somewhat different from that of 1914 when this country had 17,264,000 bales on hand with practically no market, and with spot prices ranging between 5½ and 7½ cents a pound during the early months of the war.

Exports although considerably ahead of last season are still upset by the uncertain shipping situation. It should be remembered, however, that at this time last year conditions in the trade were nothing short of chaotic, for the improvement in exports did not really begin until well into 1915. For the past year it is expected that exports will have been 6,000,000 bales.

Although consumers have been working from a hand-to-mouth basis in anticipation of lower prices, it is believed that they will take close to 6,500,000 bales, and some estimates run considerably higher. On the basis of these figures 12,500,000 bales would be accounted for out of the total 15,260,881 bales on hand, leaving a maximum carryover of 2,760,880 bales for the 1916-17 season. This is not considered large when it is taken into consideration that the Teutonic powers used between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 annually.

The following table gives the high and low prices at which spot cotton sold in New York, the final production, exports and acreage:

	High	Low	†Crop	†Exports	†Acreage
1915	12.75	7.90	11,161	*6,000	31,535
1914	14.50	7.25	15,966	8,866	36,960
1913	14.50	11.70	14,156	9,522	37,960
1912	13.40	9.35	13,703	9,125	34,766
1911	16.15	9.20	15,693	11,070	36,681

*Estimated. †(000 omitted).

FINANCIAL NOTES

Industrial shares listed on New York exchange appreciated $1,615,418,000 in value in 1915.

New 5 per cent French national loan sold Thursday on the Paris bourse at around 89, a point above the subscription price.

Eleven American trunk lines have installed 1,500,000 horsepower in motors to replace locomotives, by reason of electrification of their roads.

Bay State Crucible Company at Taunton has turned down a contract for 50,000 crucibles at $5 each for a Canadian firm because it is months behind in its orders.

Athens dispatch says French government has placed 10,000,000 francs at disposal of Greece. This sum is an advance on a loan of 40,000,000 now being negotiated.

Four thousand tons of onions and 5000 tons of carrots have been purchased on Puget sound for shipment to Ladner, B. C., where they will be canned for shipment to Europe for use of British and French armies.

Cleveland special says Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company will distribute to stockholders 50 per cent stock dividend, amounting to $2,455,000 par value. In November stockholders voted to increase capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Company owns mines in Lake Superior ore regions, and operates a large fleet of vessels.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of National City Bank says: "If inflation means unsound expansion I do not believe we have yet seen any inflation in banking. Bank reserves are ample and the character of the loans is unusually good. I think we shall see a great deal of prosperity before the time arrives when we can say that expansion has developed into inflation."

UNITED STATES COPPER OUTPUT IN 1915 PASSES ALL RECORDS

At Average Price of Slightly More Than 17 Cents a Pound Production for Year Valued at $236,000,000 Compared With $152,968,000 for 1914

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The production of copper in the United States in 1915 passed all previous records, according to the United States geological survey. At an average price of about 17.3 cents a pound, the output for 1915 has a value of $236,000,000, compared with $152,968,000 for the output for 1914.

The figures showing smelter production from domestic ores represent the actual production of most of the companies for 11 months and an estimate of the output for December. According to the statistics and estimates received, the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,365,500,000 pounds in 1915, compared with 1,150,137,000 pounds in 1914.

The output of refined copper from primary sources, domestic and foreign, for 1915 is estimated at 1,647,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,533,781,000 pounds in 1914 and with the previous record production of 1,615,000,000 pounds in 1913.

At the beginning of 1915 there was about 173,600,000 pounds of refined copper in stock in the United States. This quantity added to the refinery production gives a total available supply of about 1,820,000,000 pounds of refined copper. On subtracting from this amount the exports for the first 10 months and the estimated export for the last two months, it is apparent that the supply available for domestic consumption is materially greater than the 711,624,000 pounds of 1914, no account being taken of stocks held at the close of the year.

The average price of copper for 1915 showed a marked increase over that of the preceding year, being about 17.3 cents a pound, compared with 13.3 cents in 1914.

Arizona made a record production, considerably exceeding the previous record production of 404,000,000 pounds made in 1913.

The output from Montana will be larger than the 236,800,000 pounds produced in 1914, but will not reach a record production for that state.

Michigan, after two years of reduced output, made a record production in 1915, reaching 242,000,000 pounds, as compared with 158,000,000 pounds in 1914.

Utah again shows an important increase over the previous record of 160,500,000 pounds produced in 1914.

The production of Alaska shows a relatively greater increase than any other section, with 83,850,000 pounds in 1915, compared with 24,985,000 pounds in 1914.

New Mexico will make some increase over the production in 1914—64,200,000 pounds—and will set another record for that state.

California also will show a substantial increase over the previous year's output of 29,784,000 pounds, and Tennessee will likewise make an increase over the 18,661,000 pounds produced in 1914.

ST. PAUL ROAD MAY INCREASE ITS DIVIDENDS

Good Showing of Earnings Thus Far In Fiscal Year Considered Basis for Expectation of Five Per Cent Rate

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six months ago St. Paul road directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, following previous payments of 2½ per cent semi-annually. The remarkable showing thus far in the current fiscal year improves the prospect for early restoration of the 5 per cent rate. When directors meet in the last part of January they will have full results for first half of the fiscal year, and an accurate conception of January reurns. There is every promise that December will show equally as well as November in increase in gross. November gain was $2,500,000, and December is expected to do as well. These earnings furnish grounds for believing that St. Paul directors at the January meeting may consider a declaration of 2½ per cent on the common.

Without considering other income, it may be estimated that St. Paul's surplus for the common in five months ended Nov. 30 was upward of $7,900,000, equal to 6.7 per cent on $117,406,000 stock outstanding. Estimated other income would bring surplus to more than 7 per cent on the stock. This does not mean that the road is earning 14 per cent for the whole fiscal year, as the lean months are to come when usually little more than interest charges are earned. However, St. Paul approaches those months with a greater margin than for several years.

October, normally the "peak" traffic month, was $300,000 under November in gross, and the total of $9,908,928 for November was the largest ever registered in one month. Since the middle of October a substantial gain in movement of lumber has materially helped earnings, and grain is moving in quantity.

Trans-Mississippi roads, operating in central and southern tiers, have been aided in gross by comfortable gains in passenger traffic, due to tourist movement to and from the San Francisco exposition. All of St. Paul's five months' increase in gross of $3,682,771 has been due to freight. Passenger traffic was slightly under last year's totals up to end of November.

In November $2,000,000 of the $2,500,000 increase in gross was saved for net, and in five months the net increase was larger than the gross gain, owing to reduction of $314,166 in expenses. In the five months maintenance of way was $954,488 less than last year. St. Paul in the last fiscal year, despite traffic shrinkage, spent $112,000 more on maintenance of way than in the previous year. Maintenance of equipment has cost $807,884 more than in 1914.

A very favorable feature this year was a $358,000 reduction in transportation costs in the five months in face of the $3,682,000 gain in gross. Officials ascribe this to heavier train loading and increased motive power.

NEW ORLEANS HOLIDAY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The cotton exchange will not be open for business on Saturday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

VALUE OF 1915 LEAD OUTPUT HAS INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The lead content of ore mined in United States was apparently more than 600,000 short tons, compared with 522,864 tons in 1914, an increase of 78,000 tons, or 15 per cent, according to the United States geological survey. With higher prices prevailing, the percentage of increase in value of the 1915 output was even greater compared with other years.

Lead began the year at New York with a price of 3.8 cents a pound, nearly the minimum price of the year, and remained practically stationary until the middle of February. A gradual rise brought the price to 4.2 cents in April, and it remained there until the latter part of May. A rapid rise next followed, and lead reached the maximum for the year at 7.56 cents on June 14. A sharp decline, followed by a partial recovery and then by a more general decline, brought the price to 4.4 cents in the latter part of August. After a slight recovery and another decline to 4.45 cents in September, the price gradually rose and closed the year at about 5.4 cents. The average New York price for the year was 4.7 cents a pound, compared with 3.9 cents in 1914 and 4.4 cents in 1913.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—Principal items in the weekly report of the Bank of France in francs compare:

	Jan. 6.	Dec. 30.
Gold	4,988,600,000	5,015,224,000
Silver	351,800,000	352,007,000
Circulation	13,518,600,000	13,309,840,000
Deposits	2,116,700,000	2,113,738,000
Bills discounted & extended	2,276,400,000	2,267,802,000
Treasury dep.	64,200,000	173,862,000
Advances	1,142,700,000	1,147,622,000

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

HARVARD CLUB IS VICTOR IN FIRST HOCKEY CONTEST

Defeats the Crescent Athletic Club Seven of Brooklyn, N. Y., in Opening Game of Amateur Hockey League Series

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	P C
Harvard Club of Boston	1	0	1.000
St. Nicholas S. C.	0	0	.000
Boston A. A.	0	0	.000
Hockey Club of N. Y.	0	0	.000
Crescent Athletic Club	0	1	.000

The Harvard Club of Boston is today holding first place in the championship standing of the Amateur Hockey League following its victory over the Crescent Athletic Club seven of Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening in the Boston Arena by a score of 6 goals to 2. This was the first championship game of the 1915-1916 season and was also the first time the Harvard Club of Boston had been represented by a hockey team.

As far as championship hockey is concerned the game was far from a success. The Harvard Club was unable to present its strongest line-up, Clifford, the regular point, not playing at all and his place being filled by R. W. Cutler, the former Harvard varsity oarsman, who had not played a hockey match for several years. Captain Claflin, who plays at coverpoint and Elmer Wanamaker, left wing, were also far from championship form. With these conditions prevailing it is not at all surprising that there was very little team work on the part of the Harvard seven.

S. T. Hicks was the star of the Harvard team and it was due largely to his individual efforts that the club won the game. He scored only one of the goals made, but he showed good form and figured materially in most of the other scores. He was ably supported by M. B. Phillips, star forward on the Harvard varsity of last winter. Phillips scored three of the goals made by his team. Wanamaker and Saltonstall scored the other Harvard goals.

The Crescent players failed to show the form expected of them. Their forward line did not play any too well together and found it difficult getting by the Harvard defense. Conway scored the two goals made by his side and they were not made until late in the second period, when Harvard was leading, 5 goals to 0. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB		CRESCENT A. C.
Saltonstall	r.w.	l.w., Conway
Phillips	c.	c., Castleman
Hicks	r.	r., Heffernan
Wanamaker	l.w.	r.w., Klemmer
Cutler	c. p.	c.p., Brown
Claflin	p.	p., Ballin
Sager	g.	g., Smart

Score, Harvard Club 6, Crescent A. C. 2. Goals, Phillips 3, Hicks, Wanamaker, Saltonstall, Conway 2. Referees, P. Smart and W. Russell. Goal umpires, R. Carnochan and Stearns. Timers, George Brown, Dr. E. Murphy and O'Kelly. Time, 20m. halves.

WEEGHMAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PLAYER PROBLEM

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. H. Weeghman, purchaser of the Chicago National league baseball club, returned home from Cincinnati Thursday and immediately went into a conference with Manager Tinker.

"Until we can decide on our players and see what we can acquire in exchange, we will have no list of names to give out," said Mr. Weeghman. "We will have a lot of players to dispose of before long."

The first player to be formally released because of the purchase of the Chicago Nationals by Mr. Weeghman was Joseph Weiss, who played first base several times last season for the Chicago Federals. Weiss has been transferred to the Minneapolis American Association club. It is announced that the final meeting of the Federal league would be held Jan. 12 at New York.

AMHERST TO MEET DARTMOUTH FIVE

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College basketball team will open the 1916 season against Dartmouth in Pratt gymnasium tomorrow night. Amherst, in all probability, will be represented by the same team that ended the season last year, with the exception of Sawyer instead of Widmayer at center. The forwards will be selected from Maynard, Tow and Washburn, the first two being most likely to start the game. A hard and close game is anticipated. The probable line-up:

Dartmouth—Eskeline l.f., Williams r.f., Rector c., Sisson l.g., Martin r.g.

Amherst—Maynard l.f., Tow or Washburn r.f., Sawyer c., Widmayer l.g., Ashley or Weedon r.g.

FEDERALS TO WITHDRAW SUIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—One of the most important matters to be taken up at the meeting of the Federal league next Wednesday in New York is the decision to withdraw the suit against organized baseball which has been pending for a year before Judge Landis, in the United States district court here. According to C. H. Weeghman, every owner who was connected with the Federal league last season will have to attach his name to a letter of consent giving counsel the right to withdraw the case before the legal proceedings can be dismissed.

ARLINGTON HIGH AND CAMBRIDGE LATIN TO MEET

Game at Arena This Afternoon Between School Hockey Sevens Should Be Fast

Arlington high school meets Cambridge Latin school at the Boston Arena this afternoon in an Interscholastic Hockey League match, and a good crowd is expected out to witness what is expected to be the best schoolboy contest seen on the Arena surface this season. Arlington high is the favorite, having the more veteran team and having been able to get in more practice than Cambridge Latin, but Cambridge is ready, and the game should be a fast one.

Capt. James Donnelly of Arlington was fortunate this season in having practically a veteran team out, and while conditions have been such that the men have not been able to get in as much practice as they wanted, the team has been working out somewhere every afternoon, at the Boston Arena, in the gymnasium, on Spy pond or anywhere they could get a good surface. The team work is good, and Arlington expects to bring out a number of new plays today that should be point winners.

Clinton Peabody, at rover, is expected to play a star game for Arlington. He is an exceptionally fine skater, very fast, a good shot and has shown great ability at carrying the puck and shooting it into the cage at difficult angles. Peabody has played for Arlington two years, and with Captain Donnelly is the mainstay of the team.

These two stars will be well supported by W. E. Robinson, Harry Jost and W. T. Barry at left wing, center and goal respectively. All three were members of the team last season and are strong, steady players. Barry, especially, is good, playing an excellent game at goal, blocking shots from any part of the rink and keeping well in front of his net. Captain Donnelly has been coaching the men and he believes that before the season is over Barry will be one of the best goal tends that has ever been brought out at Arlington high school. The other positions on the team will be played by new men, Arthur Roycroft at right wing, C. J. Cook at coverpoint and John Kirling or D. P. Ryan at point.

This afternoon's contest is the first league game for the Arlington boys this season. On Tuesday Lexington goes to Arlington and one week from today Arlington meets Somerville high at the Arena in the second league game. Jan. 19 Arlington goes to Stoneham and on Jan. 22 the Arlington boys will go to Hanover, N. H., to meet the Dartmouth College freshmen. On Jan. 24 Arlington plays Rindge Technical at the Arena, Brookline high two days later at Arlington and the final game of the month will be played with Newton at the Arena Jan. 31.

Boston English high school will be played at Arlington Feb. 3 and on Feb. 9 Arlington goes to Phillips Exeter academy for a game. Arlington will meet Medford high in a league game at the Arena Feb. 11 and will meet Malden high and B. C. high on Feb. 14 and 17 respectively. The final game of the season will be a league game with Melrose at the Arena March 3.

BASEBALL GAMES FOR WEST POINT ARE ANNOUNCED

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point academy baseball team will play 22 games during the 1916 season, according to the schedule announced Thursday night. The opening game will be played here on Wednesday, March 29, and the season will close with the contest against Colgate on June 7. Saturday, May 27, has been set as the day for the game with the Annapolis nine at Annapolis and this will be the only contest played away from the academy. The complete schedule follows:

March 29, St. John's College.
April 1—Manhattan; 5—Amherst; 8—Rutgers; 12—Williams; 15—Harvard; 19—Tufts; 22—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 26—Seton Hall; 29—Lehigh.
May 3—Penn State; 6—Georgetown; 10—University of Pittsburgh; 13—University of Buffalo; 17—Lafayette; 20—Fordham University; 24—Swarthmore; 27—United States naval academy (at Annapolis); 30—Seventh Regiment; 31—Holy Cross.
June 3—Syracuse; 7—Colgate.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Abbott	Rough
Billings field	Fair
Columbus ave	Fair
Cottage street	Rough
First street	Fair
Franklin field	Good
Gibson street	Fair
Jamaica pond	Good
No. Brighton	Fair
Randolph	Rough
Scarboro	Good
Savin Hill	Fair
William Eustis	Rough
Wood Island	Good
Orient Heights	Fair

Tobogganing tonight.

TEN RED SOX UNSIGNED

Secretary E. C. Riley of the Boston American baseball club mailed contracts this morning to the 10 Red Sox players who are not yet signed up for this year. They are Speaker and Shorten, outfielders; Janvrin and Scott, infielders; Collins, Wood and Ruth, pitchers, and Cady, Thomas and Holmes, catchers.

HARVARD 1919 MEETS RINDGE

The Harvard freshman swimming team will open its season this afternoon with a meet against the Rindge technical school team at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

FOOTBALL GAMES ANNOUNCED FOR COLUMBIA TEAM

Schedule Calls for Eight Contests, All on South Field—Season to Open Oct. 7 With Hamilton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia students are today expressing satisfaction over the Blue and White football schedule for 1916, which was announced Thursday. It comprises eight games, all of which will be played on South field. The opening contests will be with Hamilton, Oct. 7, and the final game with New York University, Nov. 25. There will be no Thanksgiving day contest.

Only three of the teams which were on the Columbia list last fall, when football was resumed after a lapse of 10 years, are on the card for the 1916 eleven. These three are Stevens Institute, which has the election day date; Wesleyan, which will meet the Blue and White Nov. 18 and New York University.

Williams finds a place on the list, and will play on Morningside Heights Oct. 28. Union will be the Blue and White's third opponent next fall, on Oct. 21. The University of Vermont will meet Columbia on Oct. 14.

Every effort was made to arrange a game with Brown for Thanksgiving day but nothing resulted, and after canvassing the situation thoroughly it was decided to schedule no game for the holiday. New York will probably have plenty of football on that day anyway, with Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson meeting at the Polo grounds and Fordham meeting Villa Nova in their annual battle in the Bronx.

Which the caliber of the elevens which Columbia will face in 1916 averages only slightly above the grade of the teams on the 1915 list, it is a schedule which is approved by N. T. Metcalf, head coach. Metcalf, when the subject of a schedule for 1910 was first broached, advised caution and warned the Columbia authorities that despite the success of the 1915 team it would be unwise to attempt too strenuous a schedule in the second year of the sport.

Oct. 7—Hamilton at South field; 14—Vermont at South field; 21—Union at South field; 28—Williams at South Field.
Nov. 7—Stevens Institute at South Field; 11—Swarthmore at South field; 18—Wesleyan at South field; 25—New York University at South field.

KANSAS CITY MEN PROTEST ACTION BY LEAGUE HEAD

Selection of Five Members of Club by President Gilmore of Federals Not in Favor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The right of the Federal league to choose several players from the defunct Kansas City team as property of the league and reject others having contracts to play with Kansas City, was protested Thursday by the interests behind the local club. A message from J. A. Gilmore, president of the league, notified the club that five players' contracts "assigned to the league" had been "selected as the property of the league."

The players named are Norman Cullop, Eugene Packard, Miles Main, Grover Gilmore and John Rawlings.

C. H. Mann, president of the Kansas City Federals, sent a telegram to Mr. Gilmore at Cincinnati, in which he said Gilmore's action was construed by the Kansas City club to mean the league assumed liability for all the players' contracts and that the local club recognized no further obligation concerning them.

It is believed here President Gilmore's message means that the five players in question are to enter the ranks of the National or the American league.

DARTMOUTH TO MEET SYRACUSE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Although the Dartmouth College football schedule will not be announced at Hanover, N. H., until the first of next week, it has been learned here that Dartmouth will meet Syracuse University on Nov. 4 in this city. This will be the first time since 1906, when Brown University defeated Dartmouth in the last game played between the two colleges, that the Dartmouth men have played in Springfield.

Both colleges will declare a holiday, so that all the students may be at the game, and special trains will be run from New York, Boston, Syracuse, Hanover and Hartford. The game will be backed by the Eastern States Exposition Company, which is in charge of an exposition at Springfield, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, the Hotel Men's Association and the Retail Men's Association.

As Springfield is practically a halfway point between Dartmouth and Syracuse, a large crowd is expected, including a big contingent from Boston.

CRESCENT A. C. 43, DARTMOUTH 33

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The basketball team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Dartmouth College five Thursday night in a fast close game at the second signal corps armory, Brooklyn, by the score of 43 to 33. In the first half Dartmouth overwhelmed the Crescents for a while, and at the end of the period the Dartmouth team led by a point, 13 to 12.

HARVARD CLUB IS WINNER OF SHORT SQUASH SERIES

Defeats Columbia Players 4 to 1, Two Matches Being Canceled —Princeton Play Postponed

INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING
(Class A)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton-Squash	2	1	.666
Heights Casino	2	1	.666
Harvard	2	2	.500
Columbia	1	3	.250

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only one of the two matches scheduled to be played in the class A section of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis league interclub series Thursday was played and that was the one between the Harvard Club and the Columbia Club, Harvard winning by 4 matches to 1. The match between Heights Casino and Princeton was postponed until the week of Jan. 17.

By winning the match yesterday, the Harvard Club moved up to third place in the standing. Two matches in the series between Harvard and Columbia were not played on account of the late arrival of two of the players, but as Harvard captured four out of the five contests played the other two would have had no bearing on the result and they were abandoned.

E. S. Winston, the national champion, easily turned the tables on E. W. Putnam of Columbia. In the first meeting of the two teams Putnam caught Winston off his game and won. The champion adopted a forcing game in the return engagement and won at 15—7, 15—12.

Harvard was represented by the strongest team of the season, the only notable absentee being George Whitney, the former title holder. P. M. Morrison was the only Crimson player to be extended to three games for a victory, and M. L. Cornell, who captured the only contest credited to Columbia, was carried to a three-game score by A. Dana before winning at 15—7, 4—15, 18—15. The summary:

E. S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—7, 15—12; Dr. Alfred Stillman, Harvard, vs. H. D. Buckley, Columbia, abandoned; F. H. Davis, Harvard, vs. L. E. Mahan, Columbia, abandoned; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated A. Dana, Harvard, 15—7, 4—15, 18—15; P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15—8, 16—17, 15—9; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—7, 15—6; R. G. Coburn, Harvard, defeated I. Cornell, Columbia, 15—7, 15—9.

BRADLEY MAY BE MANAGER OF THE WORCESTER CLUB

Hard Hitting Federal League Star Ready to Play First Base and Buy Stock

WORCESTER, Mass.—Hugh Bradley of this city, who, for the last two seasons has been playing baseball with the Federal league, is trying to locate here as playing manager of the Worcester club of the proposed new merger league. Bradley has not been in conference with any of the men who are back of the Worcester club, but he states that he is ready to manage the club and play first base regularly, and is also willing to purchase some stock in the club if it is organized.

Bradley's career as a baseball player has been interesting. He started as a member of various scrub teams of North Grafton. He was given a trial with the Worcester club under Manager J. C. Burkett, and was considered good enough to keep. His continued improvement and brilliant playing later attracted the attention of a scout for the Boston American league club, and he was sold to the Boston team.

During his first year as a member of the Boston team he did excellent work, but the next year Garland Stahl was secured as manager of the team and played first base, leaving Bradley on the bench most of the time. In 1913 Bradley went to Toronto, where he was one of the star hitters of the team and the following spring he went to the Pittsburgh Federals and was one of the best batters in the league. Last year he played with Brooklyn and Newark Federal league teams.

Bradley is a clever fielding first baseman and a hard hitter. He lives in the city during the off season and has always been a supporter of the Worcester club.

SWIMMING MARKS BROKEN AT MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two world's swimming records were broken at the invitation meet of the Illinois Athletic Club Thursday night. Perry McGillivray, holder of the world's 120, 150 and 300-yard free style records, and the 200-yard outdoor, set a new mark of 18 3-5s. for the 40-yard sprint. Michael McDermott, champion at the 100 and 200-yard breast stroke, lowered his record for the 100 yards from 1m. 13 2-5s. to 1m. 11 4-5s.

BAKER MAY JOIN CHICAGO A. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Homer Baker, holder of the English and Scottish half-mile titles, and regarded as one of the speediest middle-distance men in the world, will probably join the Chicago Athletic Association, following his resignation from the New York A. C., to go West. His first unattached appearance will be tonight in the 1000-yard handicap at the St. John's College games in Brooklyn.

SEMI-FINALS IN PINEHURST GOLF DOWN FOR TODAY

P. V. G. Carter Again Wins His Match in First Division Turning in Fine Medal Card of 74

PINEHURST, N. C.—Semi-final round matches in the four divisions which are competing for the several trophies are scheduled to take place today in the annual mid-winter golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club, and the two winners in each division will compete in the finals tomorrow. In the first division play today P. V. G. Carter of Nassau is scheduled to meet S. Y. Ramage of Wanango and E. T. Manson of Framingham meets W. A. Patterson of Siwanoy.

Carter, who has been playing splendid golf during the entire tournament, won his second match Thursday from J. H. Clapp of Chevy Chase in easy fashion by 5 and 4. The winner showed championship golf by getting a medal score of 74 to 80 for his opponent. Conditions were not favorable for low scores and these were the best turned in for the day. The summary.

First division—P. F. G. Carter, Nassau, defeated J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 5 and 4; S. Y. Ramage, Wanango, defeated W. A. Wilson, Montreal, 1 up; E. T. Manson, Framingham, defeated F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 1 up; W. A. Patterson, Siwanoy, defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland, 4 and 3.

Consolation—S. A. Hennessee, Southern Pines, defeated C. S. MacDonald, Lambton, 5 and 3; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, defeated H. B. Kennedy, Race Brook, 7 and 5; J. L. Weller, St. Catherines, defeated R. S. Hawthorne, Wyantenuck, by default; C. W. Harmon, Wykagil, defeated T. A. Boyd, St. Louis, by default.

Second division—R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, defeated R. H. Bacon, Oakland, 6 and 4; Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, defeated H. A. Waldron, Agawam, 5 and 4; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, defeated W. T. Barr, Shelter Island, 4 and 3; H. C. Small, North Fork, defeated H. F. Lesh, Brae-Burn, 3 and 2.

Consolation—J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, defeated Dr. G. C. Fahy, Race Brook, 4 and 5; W. S. Van Cliet, Richmond Country, won from F. S. Rothschild, South Shore Field, by default; C. B. Gillette, Wykagyl, defeated J. S. Hill, Hill and Dale, 4 and 3; C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, defeated W. W. Peabody, Deal, 1 up.

Third Division—Spencer Waters, Apawamis, defeated T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 1 up; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, defeated F. P. Lee, Framingham, 3 and 2; J. D .C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, defeated J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; H. J. Frost, Glen Ridge, defeated W. W. Clark, Race Brook, 4 and 3.

Consolation—W. H. White, Norfolk, won from C. Jones, Toronto, by default; James Barber, Englewood, defeated W. C. Jones, Toronto, 1 up (19 holes). G. W. Watts, Hill and Dale, won from S. W. Hover, Southern Pines, by default.

Fourth division—Matt Grau, New York, defeated H. F. Rothschild, South Shore Field, 3 and 2; W. F. Smith, Brae-Burn, defeated Cameron Duncan, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; S. L. Allen, Moorestown, defeated R. A. Swigert, Palmetto, 3 and 2; H. W. Goodman, Southern Pines, defeated B. T. Whipple, Kansas City, 5 and 4.

Consolation—A. C. Penn, Plainfield, defeated Max Hart, Dunwoodie, 4 and 3; Hiram Green, Buffalo, defeated H. F. Hosley, New York, 5 and 4; Dr. L. W. Baten, Baltusrol, won from S. G. Gibboney, Garden City, by default; W. A. Sanford, Montreal, defeated G. F. Handel, Glen Ridge, 5 and 4.

Special consolation—R. C. Blancke, Montreal, defeated R. N. Jewett, Skaneateles, 4 and 3; J. F. Small, Toronto, defeated F. C. Wilson, Montreal, by default.

CUTS FRESHMAN HOCKEY SQUAD

The Harvard freshmen hockey candidates will start hard practice next Monday, when it is expected that the rinks in the Stadium will be ready. The squad was cut this week after some practice at the clay pits near Cambridge and on the Charles river, and Coach P. H. Smart expects to make a further cut in the squad as soon as he has seen his men in action in the Stadium, where they will practice.

The men who were retained after the first cut are Bishop, Bright, C. A. Clerk, W. C. Clark, Clement, Coulter, Cummings, Doyle, Fiske, Flagg, Francis, Freeman, French, Fross, Heppenheimer, Hoffman, Hubbard, Jackson, Kissel, Laird, Love, Lucas, Marshall, Massin, Merrill, Phinney, Pickering, Platt, Rand, Read, Strawbridge, Trainer, Walker. White, Whitmarsh, G. B. Woods and Worthy.

MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL OF CLUB

CHICAGO, Ill.—A million dollars will be the incorporated value of the new Chicago National league club, it was announced today. Combination of the Nationals and Federals necessitates reincorporation. Papers will be filed within a few days.

Ten years ago C. W. Murphy bought the Nationals for $105,000. In the new company several wealthy Chicago fans besides C. H. Weeghman, owner of a majority of the stock, will be shareholders.

CHANCE TO MANAGE LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—F. L. Chance, former manager of the Chicago National league team and the New York Americans, will manage the Los Angeles Pacific Coast league team this year, it was announced Thursday by J. F. Powers, president of the local club. Chance will purchase a one third interest in the club, Powers stated.

WILLIAMS FIVE STARTS PRACTICE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Basketball practice for the Williams College varsity five was resumed Thursday afternoon after a lapse of two weeks. Fred Daly directed the work and put the squad through light shooting and passing practice. Special emphasis was laid upon quick running shots from under the basket.

SUTTON CHALLENGES HOPPE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Sutton, the veteran billiardist, has challenged W. F. Hoppe for an 18.2 match, to be played in Chicago some time in April.

DARTMOUTH AND COLUMBIA MEET AT BASKETBALL

Second Game of the Intercollegiate League Championship Series of 1915-1916 Tonight

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

	Won	Lost	P C
Princeton	1	0	1.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000
Columbia	0	0	.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Cornell	0	1	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dartmouth meets Columbia in the Morningside Heights gymnasium this evening in the second game of the 1915-1916 championship season of the Intercollegiate Basketball League. The Blue and White are favorites to win as they have been showing up strongly in practice, while Dartmouth will be handicapped by not having all of her best men in the line-up.

The first game of the championship series was played before the holiday vacation by Cornell and Princeton and the result was a surprise as the Orange and Black won by a score of 19 to 17. It was either team's contest up to the very last minute. Cornell entered the game with a veteran team and was expected to win by a good margin.

The third game of the championship series will take place at Philadelphia tomorrow evening when Cornell plays its second game of the series, having the University of Pennsylvania as opponents. The Red and White has been working hard during the past week or so and it is expected that the Ithacans will win by a good margin. Pennsylvania has not had such very promising material this winter and it will be a surprise if the Red and Blue is able to hold its own with such fast fives as Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Columbia appear to have.

ATHLETIC NOTES

J. N. Willys is reported as being interested in the purchase of the Cleveland American Association team and its transfer to Toledo.

The Rocky Mountain Conference colleges have decided to continue intercollegiate baseball this year. It is stated that Utah University will not play.

Hockey is growing in popular favor among the colleges of the East. Maine and Pittsburgh are the latest showing enough interest in the sport to take it up on a competitive basis.

Manager Mack of the Athletics continues to sign college players. Pitcher Lanning of Wesleyan University has done finely in college circles and may develop rapidly in the major league.

P. V. G. Carter is playing some splendid golf at Pinehurst. His game seems to be improving all the time and he looms up as a most promising candidate for national championship honors in the near future.

Pitcher Williams of the Minneapolis American Association nine is being credited with doing the most pitching during the season of 1915. He took part in 64 games, working 441 innings. He won 29 starts and lost 16.

The Detroit Americans are said to be considering the signing of Pitcher Plank, the former Athletics star who was with the St. Louis Federals last summer. It is doubtful if Manager Jones will let his star left hander go to any club.

With E. O. Stiehm as head coach and R. B. Rutherford, captain of the University of Nebraska football eleven of 1915, as assistant coach, Indiana University ought to make a very good showing on the gridiron in 1916.

With Coach Page and Captain George of the University of Chicago basketball team absent during the most of the preliminary practice, it is little to be wondered at that the Maroons were not showing championship form at the start.

A movement is on foot at the University of Wisconsin to have a varsity crew again. Commodore Jamieson is said to have spent a good part of his holiday vacation looking for a possible place to hold a Western Conference regatta.

R. C. Folwell has certainly made a splendid record as coach of the Washington & Jefferson football teams and will no doubt do much toward bringing the University of Pennsylvania football standard up to somewhere near what it was in former years.

Basketball appears to be quite popular among the schoolboys of Chicago. There are something like 400 students taking part in the game in that city. Sixteen school teams will compete for the heavyweight class title; and 17 teams will start in each of the bantam and lightweight divisions.

If the accepting of the offer of the California Golf Association to furnish a special train to carry competitors for the Western Golf Association championship tournament of 1916 from Chicago to the Pacific coast and return would make those amateurs who made the trip professionals, it would seem as if it would be well for the W. G. A. to change the rule that would govern such a case.

FEW CHANGES IN GOLF RULES ARE EXPECTED NOW

Increased Voting Power to Club Members Is Expected to Be Only Important Change at U. S. Golf Association Meeting

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association less than a week away, followers of this sport in the United States are already beginning to take an interest in the election of officers and possible changes in the rules of conducting the association.

Nominations for officers for 1916 have already been announced and it is expected that the list will go through unanimously. The list shows only one change over that of 1915 and that change is in the office of treasurer where P. R. Payne, 2d, of Garden City, has declined a reelection. The full list of nominees follows:

L. Woodward, Denver C. C., president; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrews G. C., and H. W. Perrin, Merion C. C., vice-presidents; H. F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., secretary; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis Club, treasurer, and M. L. Crosby, Braeburn; B. Smith, Onwentsia; Dr. W. S. Harban, Columbia C. C., and J. S. Sweeney, Detroit C. C., executive committee.

It is expected that a change will be made in the constitution of the association so that all club members of the United States Golf Association shall have some measure of voting privileges. The amendments which are to be voted upon are the best that have ever come before an annual meeting of the association.

For a number of years there has been more or less objection from men prominent in the game of golf in this country, to the fact that allied clubs, which form the large majority of its membership, have no voice in its management and cannot vote at its meetings.

The existing plan of government was devised at a time when golf was practically unknown in the United States and it was then considered necessary that its control should be confined to a few of the more important and influential clubs.

Over 20 years have passed since that time, and a thorough knowledge of the game makes the old form of government no longer necessary.

While no definite action may be taken in regard to adopting the new amateur rule as framed at the recent conference under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, it will undoubtedly become the subject of more or less discussion. A rule which is also expected to be talked about, although no definite action is expected to be taken, is that regarding the stymie.

This stymie has been unpopular for a long time, and under the leadership of J. D. Travers, national open champion, American golfers seem to have determined that the shot shall be abolished. Travers says that he considers the stymie the most unfair thing in golf. Through no fault of the player, he is penalized a complete stroke, which may mean the loss of the hole or the match.

Most players who favor the abolition of the stymie would make one exception to the rule, in the case where the player stymies himself. Here it is plainly a case of bad golf on the part of the player and the penalty is considered just. An odd part of the movement against the "stymie rule" is the fact that there is no stymie rule, and that it is the absence of a rule permitting the lifting of the ball that causes all the trouble.

BOSTON TO PLAY PHILADELPHIA

A second game has been booked with the Philadelphia Americans for the spring training trip of the Boston Nationals, according to an announcement Thursday evening by the management of the latter club. This means that the Philadelphia and Boston clubs will meet in Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1.

After playing in Jacksonville the Boston club will come North with the New York Americans, and the two teams will give exhibition games in some of the largest cities in Georgia and the Carolinas. The Boston club will also play a number of exhibition games at the new grounds at Miami, Fla., and also some at Palm Beach.

SOCCER MEN WILL MEET TOMORROW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association Football League is scheduled to be held in Fernald hall, Columbia University, tomorrow afternoon. Representatives from all the colleges and universities in the league will be present to discuss the advisability of making certain changes in the eligibility rules. Also a schedule for next year will be arranged and the All-American team for last season picked.

An attempt will be made to arrange a schedule such that the soccer dates will not conflict with the regular football games.

THE HOME FORUM

On Criticism

"In attempting to form a critical estimate of a foreign writer, there is nothing so difficult," Virginia M. Crawford says in one of her essays in "Studies in Foreign Literature," "as to arrive at any just appreciation of his position in relation to the literary development of his own country. We are apt, from sheer ignorance, to regard him too exclusively from the standpoint of our own literary ideals, and not sufficiently from that of the country to which he belongs. Too often he appears to us, gazing from afar, as a solitary shining star, when in reality he is but one of a cluster of constellations. Every one will admit . . . that some considerable knowledge of the language, the literature, the history, the popular characteristics of a nation is needful, before a fair estimate of any individual author can be arrived at. And yet we are all of us guilty at times of basing our assertions on the most slender stock of general information. For every thousand persons who read the plays of Henrik Ibsen with a certain measure of intelligent appreciation, and pronounce judgment upon him with an assumption of dogmatic infallibility, there is probably scarcely one who could give the barest outline of the history of Scandinavian literature even during the present century; certainly not one who can read the dramatist in the original. True, if we refrained from expressing an opinion concerning foreign writers until we knew as much as, let us say, Taine knew of England before he wrote his 'History of English Literature,' or, we may fairly add, as Dr. Garnett knows of Italian literature today, we should most of us be silent for a lifetime. But it is at least becoming and wholesome . . . to bear in mind that at best our criticisms are apt to be hasty and one-sided and spasmodic, and that they run great risk of being gravely deficient in a sense of proportion."

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"A CLEAN HEART"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYBODY knows what is meant by "a clean heart." It is the symbolic way of referring to a pure mind. When the Psalmist wrote, "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me," he was giving expression to the desire which has been felt by mankind throughout all generations. Whether men understand the significance of it or not, the world is the scene of the conflict between two apparently conflicting powers, the one good, the other the belief in evil. The seeming struggle is taking place perpetually in the human consciousness; and the struggle will never cease until good reigns supreme and all belief in evil has been destroyed.

Christian Science shows exactly the illusive nature of the conflict. Christian Science, which is the Science of being, reaches to the very fountain-head of existence and declares in the most explicit language the truth about God, the First Cause, and the truth about spiritual man, God's image and likeness. Now God is infinite Mind, infinite good. Consequently Mind or good is all that exists as reality. Matter and evil (so-called) are therefore not realities, for infinite Mind can admit of no other existence but itself, and infinite good precludes the existence of that which seems to be good's opposite. Again, Mind is expressed in spiritual ideas; and so, man, the real man, is the spiritual idea of Mind, reflecting infinite good. But mortals say that matter is real, that evil is real, and that material or mortal man is real also. Hence the conflict goes on in the human consciousness between the spiritual sense of being and the false, material sense of existence; and as long as material sense persists in acclaiming itself true, just so long will the human mind experience suffering.

Examine this so-called material sense of things for a little. The moment matter is accepted as reality, that moment one is liable to experience evil of any and every description. Impurity arises from it. To a perfectly spiritual consciousness such would be impossible, for then existence would be recognized as purely spiritual. The flesh is synonymous with mortal mind or the carnal mind; and all three signify the belief that Mind is not infinite. The "lusts of the flesh,"—and they are by no means limited to a single erroneous condition, but include all material desires,—can only be successfully, if gradually, overcome by spiritual understanding. As they are being overcome, a man is becoming purer, cleaner in his heart, approximating more nearly to the purity of infinite good. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 337): "In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal."

As has been said "impurity" is synonymous with the suffering that is so much the lot of human beings. This applies to what is called disease as much as to sin. For what are sickness and sin but the seeming results of erroneous thinking? When Christ Jesus healed the palsied man he said to him, "Man, thy sins are forgiven thee." Sickness is the direct outcome of the beliefs of the world in matter and material law; and sin is precisely the same. To destroy them, the unreality of matter or evil has to be recognized through spiritual understanding, which tells of the allness of Mind, good. To mortal sense this recognition is a gradual unfolding. But the chief thing to be recognized is that good is omnipotent, and that spiritual law, or the activity of good, is the only law there is. When this is acknowledged by one suffering from disease or sin, among the first symptoms to disappear is that of fear; and when fear is destroyed, it is a sure sign that healing is taking place.

Many are not especially seeking for health, neither are they the victims of the vicious forms of sin; but every one is desirous of a greater sense of happiness and joy than he has before experienced. The secret of happiness and joy is undoubtedly to be found in the clean heart. Who is there that does not remember the unalloyed, exuberant joyfulness of childhood? It was the pure heart that did it. Introduce the belief of evil and the sunlight will be instantly obscured from the countenance as by a dense cloud. The man or the woman who would be happy will become so strictly in proportion to the purity of the heart. How often has not the cry gone up from the wrecks of humanity, "Oh! for those pure days again, those simple days when innocence was happiness and affection was the rudder of life." But that is a prayer in itself. No one can so express himself without being blessed. It is the cry of him whose consciousness is being stirred up by the power of omnipotent good; and as surely as it is uttered, so sure is it that sooner or later he will have the victory and enter into the joy of his pure desire. The belief in evil cannot be destroyed until the belief is seen for the falsity that it is. And it often happens that mortals permit themselves to drink the cup of some form of evil to its dregs before they question themselves as to what they are doing. Judas Iscariot was so blinded by the material sense of things that he had actually betrayed the Master and had witnessed the crucifixion on Calvary before he awakened to the enormity of his crime; and then his remorse was so intense that he rushed forth to destroy what he thought was his life. Undoubtedly the working out of the salvation of Judas commenced at the instant when first he took account of his erroneous thoughts.

It must always be the case with men; they must recognize error as such before they can destroy it. And human existence is a constant warfare with "the unfruitful works of darkness." But when one knows that in the light of divine Love's omnipresence and omnipotence evil is unreal, every victory one secures over the false belief as consciousness inspires him with confidence and hope to continue in his efforts until perfection has been demonstrated. Every victory brings him added happiness, and the smile is not far from his lips even in the height of combat. "Christians rejoice" Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 15) "in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God. Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers."

Christian Science is doing a mighty work today in cleansing the hearts of men. Its inspired teaching has been the means of raising a vast army of people from the depths of despair into comparative peace, purity, and happiness. "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

A Monk's Testimony Concerning Dante, Preserved in MS. of Boccaccio's

To the renowned and magnificent lord Ugoccione della Faggiola, highly preeminent amongst Italian magnates, brother Hario, a humble monk of Corvo, at the month of the Macra, wishes salvation in him who is the true salvation of us all . . . Now this man whose work, together with my exposition of it, I purpose sending you, seems, of all Italians, to have unlocked these things (according to the scripture phrase) out of the abundance of his internal treasury, even from his boyhood; for as I have learned from others—and very wonderful it is—before he had passed from childhood he attempted to utter unheard of things and—which is more wonderful yet—he strove to express in vernacular speech what can scarcely be set forth in Latin itself by the most eminent authors; and I do not mean in straightforward vernacular, but in that of song. And now, to let his praises sound in his own works, wherein without doubt they shine more clearly in the eyes of the wise, I will briefly come to the purpose.

Well then, when the man of whom I speak purposed to go to the region across the mountains, and was making his way through the diocese of Luna . . . he betook himself to the site of the Monastery named in the superscription. And when I saw him (as yet unknown to me, and to the rest, my brothers) I asked him what he sought; and when he answered never a word, and yet kept on gazing at the architecture of the place, I asked him again what he sought. Then he looking round upon me and the brothers said "Peace." At this I burned ever more and more to learn from him what condition of man he was, and I drew him aside from the rest, and on holding some discourse with him knew who he was; for though I had never once seen him before that day yet his fame had long since reached me. Now when he saw that I was giving him all my attention, and perceived my eagerness for his words, he drew a little book from his bosom in friendly guise enough, and frankly presented it to me. "Here," he said, "is a part of my work, which I take it thou hast never seen. Such is the record I leave you, that you may retain the memory of me the more firmly." And when he had shown me the book, I took it joyfully to my bosom, opened it, and in his presence fixed my eyes intently upon it. And when I observed that the words were vernacular, and manifested some kind of wonder, he asked me what I was boggling at. And I answered that I was astonished at the quality of the language, partly because I thought it seemed difficult, nay inconceivable, that such arduous matter could have been expressed in the vernacular, and partly because it seemed incongruous for so much learning to be combined with a plebeian garb. To which he said in answer: "Assuredly you have reason in your thoughts, and when first the seed, maybe implanted by heaven, began to sprout towards such a purpose, I chose the language rightly belonging to the same, and not only chose but (poetizing in it after the accustomed fashion) I began:

Ultima regna canam, fluido contermina mundo,
Spiritibus que lata patent, que premia solvant
Pro meritis cuicumque suis.

But when I pondered on the conditions of the present age, I saw how the works of the great poets are flung aside almost as things of naught; and thus men of high birth, for whom such works were written in a better age have (shame on them!) abandoned the liberal arts to the common folk. Wherefore I put aside the lyre to which I had trusted, and tuned another, in harmony with the tastes of the moderns, for in vain is tooth-food put to the mouths of them that suck." And after saying this he added, with much affection, that if I could have leisure for such occupation I was to go through the work with certain brief annotations, and send it on, so annotated to you.—From Early Lives of Dante (King's Classics edition).

The Times

If thy desire it be
To see
The times prove good
Be such thyself, and surely know
That all thy days to thee
Shall, spite of mischief, happy be.
—Milton.

Secure in Right

Let none falter who thinks he is right.—Lincoln.

The Great Globe, Swanage

Swanage is a pleasant seaside town in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. Charming walks have been laid out and slabs inscribed with interesting information or some appropriate poem have been erected at various points of interest. At Durlston Head, for example is a great globe of Portland stone, ten feet in diameter. This globe, which is a contour atlas of the world, looks as delightfully light as a soap-bubble, perched one hundred and thirty-six feet above the sea, and approached by a grassy flight of steps, flanked by two cannon. Stone seats surround it at every point of the compass, and the little stone background of slabs bears instructive items of information, such as the relative rates at which the wind, a swift, and a pigeon travel in an hour. Astronomical measurements and comparisons are also given, the relative sizes of the sun, moon, and planets, their distance from the earth, and so on.

There are as well quotations from the Psalms, from Milton, Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Pascal, Pope, Derzhavin, Tennyson, and the following lines from Dryden's translation of Virgil:

Give me the ways of wandering stars to know,
The depths of heaven above, and earth below;
Teach me the various labors of the moon,
And whence proceed the eclipses of the sun;
Why flowing tides prevail upon the main,
And in what dark recess they shrink again;
What shakes the solid earth, what cause delays
The summer nights, and shortens winter days.

An ingenious idea for the restraining of an all too common impulse of human nature, which is sometimes a very destructive one, is shown in the erection of upright stone slabs on either side of the entrance, bearing the touching invitation: "Persons anxious to write their names, will please do so on this stone only."

L'Envoy of Chaucer to King Richard

O prince, desyre to be honourable,
Cherish thy folk and hate extorcioun!
Suffre no thing, that may be reprevable
To thyn estate, don in thy regionn.
Shew forth thy swerd of castigacioun,
Dred God, do law, love trouthe and worthinesse
And wed thy folk agein to stedfastnesse.

The Color of the Dandelion

What color is the dandelion? "It is not yellow, nor orange, nor gold; put a sovereign on it," Richard Jefferies says, "and see the difference. They say the gypsies call it the Queen's great hairy dog-flower—a number of words to one stalk; and so, to get a color to it, you may call it the yellow-gold-orange plant. In the winter . . . I found a piece of orange peel, lately dropped—a bright red orange speck in the middle of the blackness. It looked very beautiful, and instantly recalled to my mind the great dandelion discs in the sunshine of summer. Yet certainly they are not red-orange."

"Often in writing about these things," he continues, "I have felt very earnestly my own incompetence to give the least idea of their brilliancy and many-sided colors. My gamut was so very limited in its terms, and would not give a note to one in a thousand of those I saw. At last I said, I will have more words; I will have more terms; I will have a book on color, and I will find and use the right technical name for each one of these lovely tints. I was told that the very best book was by Chevreul, which had tinted illustrations, chromatic scales, and all that could be desired.

"Quite true, all of it; but for me it contained nothing. There was a good deal about assorted wools, but nothing about leaves; nothing by which I could tell you the difference between the light scarlet of one poppy and the deep purple-scarlet of another species. The dandelion remained unexplained; as for the innumerable other flowers, and wings, and sky colors, they were not even approached. The book, in short, dealt with the artificial and not with nature."

"Would it be possible to build up a fresh system of color language by means of natural objects? Could we say pine-wood green, larch green, spruce green, wasp yellow, humble-bee amber? And there are fungi that have marked tints, but the Latin names of these agarics are not pleasant. Butterfly blue—but there are several varieties; and this plan is interfered with by two things: first, that almost every single item of nature, however minute, has got a distinctly different color, so that the dictionary of tints would be immense; and next, so very few would know the object itself that the color attached to it would have no meaning. . . . There are a million books, and yet with all their aid I cannot tell you the color of the May dandelion. There are three greens at this moment in my mind: that of the leaf of the flower-de-luce, that of the yellow iris leaf, and that of the bayonet-like leaf of the common flag. With admission to a million books, how am I to tell you the difference between these tints? So many, many books, and such a very, very little bit of nature in them! Though we have been so many thousand years upon the earth we do not seem to have done any more as yet than walk along beaten footpaths, and sometimes really it would seem as if there were something in the minds of many men quite artificial, quite distinct from the sun and trees and hills—altogether house people, whose gods must be set in four-cornered buildings. There is nothing in books that touches my dandelion."

On the Mountain Top

Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not . . . for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way. There, as thou stand'st
The haunts of men below thee, and around
The mountain summits, thy expanding heart
Shall feel a kindred with that loftier world
To which thou art translated, and partake
The enlargement of thy vision.
—Bryant.

The Smoky Mountains

One cannot read Margaret Morley's book without sharing somewhat in her enthusiasm for the wild beauty and freshness of the uttermost parts of the Carolina mountains into which she has wandered. "Unlike the Blue ridge, the Smoky mountains do not hold out inviting levels for man's occupation," so she tells us. "They sweep in steep slopes up from both sides to a narrow summit, in places a mere knife-edge ridge, and their flanks are set with precipices, ravines, and deep moist coves, out of which rise large forest trees. They are yet the home of the wild animals that have been driven from most other parts of the mountains."

"But while there are no large settlements and few signs of the devastation that follows the coming of man, the long line of the Great Smoky mountains is not uninhabited. The valleys that run up into the mountains hold little nests of houses, and here and there, far up on the mountain-side, in a cove or on a fertile 'bench,' one may find a clearing with its lonely cabin and its cornfield, to be reached only by a trail through the forest.

"The Great Smokies yet remain, as a whole, the most inaccessible part of the mountain region. No road crosses them, few paths penetrate into their fastnesses. To go to any of the high peaks is an arduous climb requiring a guide. And yet it is not difficult to ascend into their forests far enough to get a sense of the glory of the heights.

"Being at Cherokee, in the Indian country, instead of following the road down the Oconolufty river to the railroad, it is far wiser to go up it and thereby get into the very heart of the Smokies. As you ascend the narrowing valley, you have a feeling of exhilaration, an increasing sense of splendid freedom, with which the increasing altitude may have something to do. The many streams, that come hurrying down from their birth chambers in the clouds, cross the road to enter the river. Hence there are fords, beautiful shady places under the trees and the vine-draped bushes. And then the way becomes so narrow that there is not room for both road and river, and the two, for some distance, become one, the river by this time having grown shallow enough to make such a liberty possible. This often happens in the mountains, and a stranger, seeing you slowly vanishing up a river with no apparent exit, might conclude that you had lost, not only your way but your senses. And you do feel a little as though you had taken leave of the ordinary ways of life and entered into a sort of enchanted world as you splash along through a tunnel roofed by tree-tops and paved with flashing water, the leafy walls embroidered with the strong, dark lines and white flower clusters of the Rhododendron maximum.

"These roadways in the rivers, these entrancing halls paved with silver, and walled with chrysoprase, topaz, and emerald, are among the most cherished memories of the mountains. There is such a road—let us see—in the 'Plumtree Country,' where, in the springtime, the silver-floored tunnel is roofed with the delicate colors of coming leaves, and out of which you pass into a world radiant with plum blossoms, and where the road, no longer paved with silver, is bright red and overhung with blossoming trees. Clouds of airy white flowers float above you and about you. . . . The road is fairly covered with the bounty of the tree. The path you travel is red with plums.

"One remembers another union of road and river near the headwaters of the Linville, and alongside which a footpath has been cut in the laurel. There used to be a short one near Traumfest, where the overarching bushes were twined with the clematis that bears large pink, urn-shaped flowers, and—but enough, one could recall a bookful about the fords and riverbed roads of the mountains."

Miss Morley continues her narrative of the climb after passing "Jim Mac's place," and finds the way up the mountain enchanting in its perfection of wildness. "Oaks tower above you as you go, and tall locusts shade you, a giant chestnut here, a lordly cherry tree there, a stately ash, a royal tulip tree, mammoth hemlocks, standing where they please, all remind you that this is a primeval forest, planted by nature and by her husbanded through the millenniums. Here, too, along the cliffs and the streams, the rose-bay, splendid in the literal meaning of the word, adds to the shining of its polished leaves that of regal flower masses, for up here it is yet in bloom, although the time is August. These noble rhododendrons, that blossom with a freedom and a loveliness of color that belong with these vast sky-domed spaces, sometimes are not purple at all, but a clear bright rose-color seldom seen at lower levels.

"In the forest where the rocks are hidden from view under a thick carpet of moss, your horse wades knee-deep in luscious ferns, or his hoofs sink out of sight in tender oxalis leaves whose crowding flowers embroider a rosy and white design over the green floor. You pass into a parklike grove of great beech trees, still and sweet. You see a large turkey on the topmost limb of a tree suddenly expand his wings and float away with incredible speed and lightness. A domestic turkey walking on the ground gives no hint of the almost ethereal lightness with which the wild bird projects himself into and through the air."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid
In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

EDITORIALS

A Great Victory for the South

THE South of the United States has emerged from an industrial rut, and emerged triumphantly. Seventeen months ago that great section was confronted by a condition that to all appearances meant such depression in the price of its principal, and almost its only product, as had not been experienced since the mid-nineties when it had overstocked the world with cotton. A few years of unexampled demand for the staple had encouraged a tremendous increase in the acreage planted; the sudden closing of some of the principal markets threatened to leave an immense surplus at greatly depreciated value. All will remember the expedients recommended and resorted to in those days in the hope of carrying the southern planter over the winter—the proposals for federal, state and municipal loans; the organization of warehouse associations that would enable the cotton-poor farmer to purchase seed and support his family until he could raise something marketable, and, finally, the buy-a-bale movement which appealed to the generosity alike of the North and the South.

Mingled with all the expedients for immediate relief, however, were persistent efforts to bring the southern farmers around at length to a realization of the South's great economic blunder, the single crop. Warnings in plenty had been given them. The very thing that happened in 1914 had been predicted. If it had never happened the fact that the South was making a great economic mistake by putting all of its eggs in one basket would not have been affected. For years the southern farmers had been raising cotton only that they might transfer the proceeds to farmers of the North and West in payment of other farm products which the South itself could raise equally well, if it would. Cotton had the attraction, the charm, of being a cash crop, and despite all arguments the southern farmer clung to it and, perhaps, would still be clinging to it were it not for the lesson of 1914.

Then, for the first time, the campaign for diversification began to make headway. Strange to say, even in the face of indisputable proofs of its benefits, many in the South until quite recently, and some of them from anything but unselfish motives, have insisted that the old one-crop system should be adhered to. Cotton, they have held, is the South's great product; the South is identified with cotton, it should stick to cotton and let the rest of the country do the general farming. But this kind of reasoning had lost its force in the cotton belt. It had resulted only in cheapening the South's principal product. The farmers of the section were at last willing to try diversification—raising considerable cotton still, of course, but no longer neglecting to raise all other farm products. The first result of this determination was a strengthening of prices for the surplus of the old crop, because it was seen by exporters and domestic consumers that the following crop would be far below the average in quantity. This stiffening of quotations has continued steadily until from 7 the price of cotton went steadily upward until it touched 13 cents. Notwithstanding all external influences and uncertainties, cotton brought a higher price in 1915 than it had commanded for two years.

In the review of business conditions prepared by experts of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and just made public, after noting the point that the cotton crop will be the smallest for years, and the further point that it is bringing remunerative prices, the interesting statement is made that because of the unusual diversification in the South during 1915, there resulted the largest grain and forage crops of all descriptions ever known in the history of that section. The statement goes on to say that there are now more hogs, cattle and dairy cows in the South than ever before and that "the southern states as a whole are more self-contained than at any time in their history and are apparently on a sure and solid foundation in all agricultural and industrial ways." Better still, the conclusion is reached that in all probability the system of diversification will be permanent and that there will be more and more foodstuffs raised in proportion to cotton in the future.

The South, in other words, has found the road that leads to economic independence and is following it. And this road also leads to another goal which all thinking people in the country have long held in view. The majority of planters up to this time have been looking for quantity rather than quality. Greater ease financially, greater security in their industry, will henceforth enable them to give time, hitherto denied, to improvement of the stock. The department of agriculture has just issued a valuable pamphlet on this subject, the purpose of which is to make clear the fact that stabilization or the continuous production of a cotton crop with a fixed high quality is one of the principal problems up for solution.

Safe farming is a name for the departure preferred now to diversified farming in some parts of the South, and there can be no reasonable objection to the shorter and simpler term. It might, however, be improved by inserting "and skillful" after "safe."

The Position in India

ON MORE than one occasion recently we have had occasion, and been in a position, to deny, on the highest possible authority, the rumors spread abroad as to the existence of serious unrest in India. These rumors have, of course, from the first outbreak of war, been industriously circulated, often with a wealth of detail quite exceptionally vivid; and yet, for the most part, the trail of the story could never be traced very far east. The most circumstantial of these rumors, the one that announced, with regret, the deposition of the Nizam of Hyderabad by his people, filled full of revolt against the British government, and maintained that Lord Kitchener's real objective in his recent journey to the near east was India, we were able to deny at the time, on the authority of the India office and also on that of Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, commander-in-chief of the Hyderabad forces. Time, moreover, has since proved conclusively that there never was any foundation for the report of the "revolt"; and Lord Kitchener is back in London with "India unvisited."

Like many other rumors of its kind, it would never have been taken up and promulgated if it were not for the existence of a very pronounced failure, in quarters where such failure should not exist, to appreciate the position which British rule occupies in India. There is in India, undoubtedly, a great movement in favor of nationalism, and, as education spreads, this movement becomes every year more intelligent. It has many influential supporters, such as the Aga Khan, and no one who has any recognition of the inevitable trend of every nation towards a more conscious and responsible liberalism can regard it as anything else than wholesome. The character of the whole movement, however, in its most intelligent expression is very far removed from revolt. It has been repeatedly expounded at its best by such national leaders as the Aga Khan, who, whilst insisting that the tendency must be towards development, and that the day must come when India shall achieve the same measure of self-government as that possessed by the dominions, yet frankly recognizes that that time is not yet, and that India has still some way to go, and many things to learn before she can safely undertake the sole management of her own affairs. Referring to this question of Indian loyalty recently, an able writer on such questions remarked on how no intrigue could ever dispel the loyalty which "years of patient justice and devotion of generations of Englishmen have evoked."

This seems to be a just enough statement of the case. It is almost inevitable, as Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk explained quite recently to a representative of this paper, that in a great country like India there should be some malcontents. They are comparatively few, however, and their influence, especially at times like these, is practically negligible.

China and the Journalist

FEW countries have suffered more at the hands of the journalist than China. From the security of Shanghai he has, for many years now, in a time of storm and calm, poured out a constant stream of material for use in the west. He has informed all and sundry that he indeed is the man who knows, and that the man who went before him did not know. Not a few of these journalists have published books written in Shanghai. They have been, for the most part, large and imposing books very well fashioned and full of photographs, and if they have not been actually so designated they have most certainly purported to be the truth, at last, about China.

Now, as everybody knows who knows anything about China, Shanghai is the last place one would think of going to find out actual facts about the country. Shanghai is immeasurably less China than Paris is France, and nowhere is it perhaps more easy to obtain "information" of the stuff that theories may be made of than in the foreign quarters of the great port at the mouth of the Yangtse. Of what Shanghai is thinking today it is by no means true to say that China will be thinking the same tomorrow.

It is well, therefore, in these times, when practically anything may happen in China, to read with caution the articles that emanate from Shanghai even if not actually written there. Those who know China best have always been distinguished for the fact that they are inclined to say least, and when any man is found writing generally and dogmatically on a country such as China, it is well to read his writing with caution. China, it should be remembered, is a country of some 400,000,000 people. Many of these, it is perhaps not too much to say, are still ignorant of the fact that there ever has been a revolution, and would probably accept the news of Yuan Shih-kai's occupancy of the throne without any idea that there had been meanwhile a change in form of government. The struggle in progress in China today is a struggle between the old literati and the western educated and those comparatively few, although they may amount to millions, whom these two classes may be able to influence. When the assertion is made that China really demands a republic as a form of government, it means of course, that this is the demand of the majority of the more enlightened classes. That this majority is an overwhelming one is the contention, and, we believe, the fully justified contention, of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his followers. China is undoubtedly awakening, and awakening very rapidly, but to state that the bulk of that great country is anything like roused to a corporate sense of nationalism, to a point where she can demand this or that "with one voice" is to display an ignorance of actual conditions in the last degree profound.

Governor McCall's Inaugural

THE first message to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Governor Samuel W. McCall is bound to attract more than usual notice. His twenty years of independent and able service in Congress, his books dealing with statesmen and with national policies, and his potentialities as a candidate for higher political honors make him a national figure. What he now says and does in administrative office will interest politicians far and near.

Progressive tendencies of his policy are seen in his insistence on legislative provision for a referendum on calling a constitutional convention to revise and reshape the organic law; in his demand that the classified civil service be increased to take in state, county and city officials not now included; in his recommendation that taxation of intangible property be made more effective and just, and that such laws as are necessary for further definition of the rights of labor, hours of toil, and similar matters be governed by the ideal that "the commonwealth, even for the sake of retaining industry should not disregard the demands of humanity. It is the first duty of a state to conserve its citizens and it would better have fewer people than consent to a system which would stunt the growth of its men and women." Being thus purposed Governor McCall indorses reasonable restriction of labor in industries continuously operated for twenty-four hours; he wishes present abuses in the "small loan" business made impossible by remedial law; and he urges legislative investigation of social insurance. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the new executive is either openly for or willing to be shown the truth about much of the social program of the progressives of all political parties.

The conservative, prudential side of the man appears in his intimations as to how the constitutional convention shall be summoned and who shall sit in it; in his disclosure of the facts about the fifty per cent increase of the direct debt of the state since 1900; in his arraignment of the system of state government by commissions, a system which, it is asserted, multiplies cost, diminishes efficiency, reduces the power and responsibility of the Governor, and now forces upon the state many consolidations which the Legislature, in his opinion, should at once authorize.

Though Governor McCall is of a political party that, both historically and strategically considered, has stressed the federal rather than the state rights theory of authority and also has championed statutory control of social evolution, he is not in the vanguard in this trend. His discussion in this message, of the federal income tax, and of this and other forms of national intrusion on domains of revenue production formerly left to the states and to communities in times of peace, shows that he believes that nationalism must be halted.

Moreover he roundly objects to the multiplication of laws. Not their number, but their wisdom and enforcibility, is the safe test. What with overlegislation and constant amending and tinkering of laws, the time has come when another process of revision and codification by the Legislature is necessary. Governor McCall, by just and unsparing use of the veto, can prove his faith by his works, if the Legislature now in session is too prolific with statutes. Brave use of this executive power would no doubt commend the man using it to his fellow citizens.

Alexander William Doniphan

IN ITS last session the Missouri Legislature adopted a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument to Alexander William Doniphan which should also be a memorial of the famous expedition made by the Doniphan command into Mexico sixty years ago. This monument and memorial, carved from Missouri granite, is almost completed, and will soon be dedicated in the pleasant town of Richmond of the state named. The approaching event naturally revives interest in an exploit which played no unimportant part in determining the future of the vast stretch of territory now embraced in the states of the great Southwest.

Early in the war between the United States and Mexico (1846-48) Doniphan, a young man native to Kentucky, who, with hundreds of others from his native state, had settled in Missouri and found opportunity and preferment there, undertook to form and command a volunteer regiment to join in the invasion of the country to the south. The regiment, in strength, fell considerably below the standard. It probably numbered between eight and nine hundred men. With this little command Colonel Doniphan left Independence, the northern terminus of some of the great "freighter" systems then and afterward, and, with a sparse supply of munitions and provisions, puf out over the Santa Fé trail. In those days this famous trail soon led into a hostile country.

The territory, now the state called New Mexico, was not then detached, and the southern international line was nearly 300 miles farther to the north than it is now. On the way to the southwest Doniphan's command had taken, successively, Santa Fé and other towns in what now is New Mexico, and without encountering very serious resistance. From Valverde on, however, the regiment was beset with foes on either side and in advance. These were sometimes Mexicans, sometimes Indians, reenforced by intense heat in treeless and waterless deserts. Almost every inch of the way had to be contested by day and night; nevertheless, Doniphan and his men pressed on, entering Chihuahua and taking possession of it against a force of 4000 Mexican troops. The march, for the most part against severe odds, continued until, at Sacramento, in the Mexican state named, a decisive blow was administered to the enemy and Doniphan's greatly reduced regiment was left in undisputed possession of the country round about.

The exploit was one of those daringly adventurous undertakings that have tinged with romantic interest practically every military campaign in history. Colonel Doniphan was acclaimed a hero, of course, in his own country. Nor did his achievement fail of recognition abroad. It was taken up and commented on in generous terms by British writers, one of whom compared the march to that accomplished by Xenophon and his band of Greeks as described in the Anabasis. Xenophon's was an "up-country" march; Doniphan's a "down-country," but both were equally hazardous, both were conducted with equal skill, and both were crowned with success.

Another comparison of nearer application has been made, however. It was common report at the time that Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, who was desirous of having the United States come into possession of Mexican territory north of the Rio Grande, instigated the Doniphan excursion with the view of precipitating action that would lead to this result. Years afterward, when the famous Jameson raid was made in South Africa, the Doniphan raid, its purpose and its consequences, were often recalled in the United States.

Retiring to his home in Richmond, full of honors, the hero of the raid lived quietly for a number of years. Towns and counties were named after him in some of the new states. He might have had probably any political office, but he devoted himself by preference to the development of the West. He was one of the peace commissioners at the convention which met in Washington before the civil war and tried to avert that catastrophe.

Notes and Comments

ALTHOUGH the winning of the Victoria cross has seemed a fairly frequent occurrence in the British military history of the last eighteen months, it appears that, as a matter of fact, only 138 crosses have been awarded since August, 1914. This is still nearly fifty short of the number awarded in the Indian mutiny, although the forces engaged in suppressing the mutiny were so very much smaller than those at present engaged in France and elsewhere. The Victoria cross was, of course, instituted by Queen Victoria towards the conclusion of the Crimean war, and during that war 111 awards were made. The cross, which is made of bronze, carries with it a pension of £10 per annum which, in special circumstances, can be raised to £50.

THE point raised by Arnold Bennett in a recent article on books, that the real book lover is also a new-book buyer is well taken. When, indeed, he says of those who esteem only the classics that they are themselves preventing the creation of the classics of the future, he has reason enough and to spare on his side. Altogether, the article is a good and a welcome one, but we are concerned about the last paragraph. "True," Mr. Bennett says, "I am an author myself, but I am also a reader. I read almost as many books as I write." We cannot think that Mr. Bennett means just that.

SHUT out of the advertising columns of the best journals, where will makers and sellers of liquor get publicity? On the billboards? But it has come about that on the first of the year an edict against advertisements of spirituous liquors became effective which will prevent such inducements to buy being spread abroad in 5000 towns and cities of Canada where the Poster Advertising Association does its business. That is to say, so far as the largest "outdoor" advertising agency in North America is concerned, it will not be party to any such form of tainted business. This steady cutting off of ways of publishing its temptations helps to create the conviction among men in the brewing and distilling business that the days of the traffic are numbered in the United States and in Canada.

ORDINARILY persons who attempt to force admission to organizations that do not desire them as members get little public sympathy. But if they believe the discrimination to be based on grounds other than personal, what then? A case in point is a suit brought to secure admission to the American Society of Civil Engineers. The plaintiff is a woman, with a civil engineer's degree from Cornell University. She claims that it is a case of discrimination not against her but against women. This is an issue that women entering professional life have had to face for many generations, but barriers have been thrown down so rapidly of late that it hardly seems likely that a woman wishing to be recognized as a civil engineer must win it by a mandamus.

WHEN the wife of John Adams went on to Washington to become the lady of the White House she found conditions quite different from those which Mrs. Wilson has to meet. Not a single apartment was furnished. Bells were wholly lacking. Illumination and heating were carried on under great difficulties in a house built on what she said was a "grand and superb scale," but utterly unfitted at that time, 1800, to be a comfortable abode. Within twelve months conditions had changed somewhat for the better, but the presidential mansion, like the capital city itself, was to feel for some time the chilling influence of a popular movement that made democracy and simplicity synonymous, and that opposed anything approaching similar conditions of living or a scale of expenditure such as characterized European capitals.

SIDNEY LANIER, the poet of the new South, both in his verse and in his letters, disclosed the thinker on problems of society in general and of the United States in particular. Like the New England singers of the Whittier-Lowell type, whom he followed in point of time, he had a civic as well as an æsthetic conscience leading him to utter himself on contemporary issues and to prophesy. Hence it is not surprising now to find, at a time when the southern states are counting their gains from diversified crops harvested this year, that he based all hope of ultimate renewal of the South's former rank, as a political and cultural factor in the nation, on a revolution in agricultural economy such as now is under way. He long ago challenged the rule of "King Cotton," and preached reliance on many rather than on one staple product.

MEXICO may well hope to be delivered from a host of "carpetbaggers" from the north, anxious to help her in her days of "reconstruction." Yet newspapers published along the border indicate that one of General Carranza's first problems will be the courteous repulsion of this horde of self-seekers. On the other hand there will be a fine opportunity for disinterested citizens of the United States, named by competent advisers of the Carranza government and indorsed by Washington officials or societies knowing their professional status, to come to the aid of the neighbor on the south with expert knowledge of a sort much needed just now. Indeed, if it were possible to do it without straining the law, the United States government might loan some "conservation" experts.